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The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria ... 6.00 Din. | Israel ... NIS 2.00 | Oman ... 0.900 Rials
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No. 32,120 22/86 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Indicators Rose Strong 1.5% in April

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The composite index of leading economic indicators, the U.S. government's broadest gauge of future economic activity, advanced a strong 1.5 percent in April, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

It was the largest month-to-month gain since October 1983,

The dollar surged after the release of the U.S. economic report. Page 22.

when the index also rose by 1.5 percent. The increase was last exceeded by a 1.9-percent advance in June 1983.

The increase was the third consecutive monthly advance and lifted the index 7.5 percent above the level of April 1985.

According to revised figures contained in the report by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the index advanced by 0.8 percent in February and 0.9 percent in March, after rising 0.2 percent in January.

In a separate report, the government reported Thursday that the productivity of American workers improved at a 3.6-percent annual rate in the first quarter of this year, the swiftest pace in nearly two years.

Nonfarm business productivity advanced on the strength of a 4.5-percent growth in output, the Labor Department reported. Hours worked increased at a 0.9-percent annual rate, the smallest gain in four hours since 1982, resulting in the increase in productivity, defined as output per work hour.

The 3.6-percent growth in the index of productivity was equaled by a 3.6-percent gain in the first quarter of 1984 and was last exceeded by a 6.1-percent gain in the second quarter of 1983. Productivity rose by a sharp 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1985 and 0.3 percent for the year as a whole.

The government's attempt to measure the effectiveness of management, the capability of workers, the efficiency of supply systems and the effects of modernization and wrap them into one figure has seldom satisfied economists.

But most agree that increased productivity is essential to improving a society's standard of living. As productivity rises, wages and corporate profits can be increased without cheapening the nation's currency or heightening inflation.

The Commerce Department's report showed that seven of the 11 economic indicators gained in April. They were led by a burst of growth in the money supply, which grew 0.49 percent for the month. Stock prices, which led March advancers with a revised 0.36-percent gain, moved up 0.16 percent in April.

Among the most encouraging signs was a sharp turnaround in new orders for manufacturers' consumers goods and materials. The indicators increased 0.2 percent in April after declines of 0.09 percent in February and 0.22 percent in March.

Recent gains in the index, which is a barometer of U.S. economic activity three to six months in advance, have been centered in the financial indicators.

Among the decliners in April, the average workweek shrank 0.08 percent. Contracts and orders for plant equipment declined 0.07 percent, and prices of sensitive materials were down 0.05 percent.

"The leading indicators continue to suggest a healthy economic climate ahead," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, "although I would like to see more zip in new orders."

"Because of inventory adjustments in the automobile industry, growth may ease in the second quarter," he said. "But with lower interest rates, lower inflation and a more competitive dollar, the economy's pace should accelerate during the second half."

The economy expanded by a 3.7-percent annual rate in the first quarter of this year and the Reagan administration has forecast 4-percent growth from the final quarter of 1985 to the last three months of this year.

Sakharov Exile May Be Eased

But Risk Is Seen In Statements By His Wife

By Charles Bremner
Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet authorities want to allow Andrei D. Sakharov, the exiled dissident physicist, to return to Moscow but the behavior in the West of his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, has jeopardized the chance for this, a Soviet journalistic figure said Thursday.

Viktor Louis, who has acted as a conduit for official thinking on this and other matters, said there were no longer any reasons for continuing Mr. Sakharov's enforced exile in the city of Gorky, which is closed to foreigners. He has been there since January 1980.

But Mrs. Bonner's public criticism of the Soviet Union and her talks with Western political leaders while abroad for medical treatment have forced the Soviet authorities to reconsider the situation, Mr. Louis said.

"It makes sense for him," Mr. Louis said in an interview. "She is the obstacle. It is not his behavior, it's hers. He wants a quiet life but she would start calling press conferences."

Mrs. Bonner was sightseeing in London on Thursday and unavailable for reaction to the comments.

Mr. Louis also gave fresh news of Mr. Sakharov's activities and made clear that statements by the physicist on the Chernobyl nuclear accident and Soviet defense had pleased the Kremlin.

"He's on our side of the barricade," he said. "He is respected by the absolute majority of the Russian people."

Mrs. Bonner, 62, was allowed to leave Gorky, where she is also in exile, six months ago for medical treatment in Italy and the United States.

She met with French leaders this week, including President François Mitterrand. On Thursday, she was to call on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London before going to Italy to talk with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

Mr. Louis said the authorities had not sought any pledge from Mrs. Bonner, but noted that she had behaved incorrectly abroad.

"How many politicians has she seen, and how many doctors?" he asked. "She has turned herself into a politically outspoken figure helping forces hostile to the Soviet Union."

When she left Moscow in December, Mrs. Bonner said she had promised that she would not talk with journalists during her stay abroad.

Mr. Louis said he expected that Mrs. Bonner would resume her five-year exile term for anti-state activities, imposed in August 1984, when she returns to the Soviet Union on Monday.

He noted that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had said that Mr. Sakharov could not leave the country because of his knowledge of nuclear secrets.

Although he has no official status, Mr. Louis has provided authoritative information on the Sakharov case. He also has been the source of films and photographs of the Sakharovs, taken secretly in Gorky.

Western diplomats in Moscow

See SAKHAROV, Page 5

Reuters

Yelena G. Bonner arriving in London on Thursday.

Kremlin Accepts Plan For U.S. Test Monitors

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has said it is prepared to allow nongovernmental U.S. scientists to staff three stations in Soviet territory to monitor nuclear tests. The arrangement is contingent on U.S. approval for Soviet scientists to monitor American tests.

Western diplomats said the Soviet proposal marked the first time that Moscow had accepted a specific plan for on-site verification by Western experts of nuclear tests.

They said the plan, although not a government-to-government agreement, might serve as a model for resolving differences over the verification of arms control treaties, particularly those limiting nuclear underground explosions.

The United States has long maintained that on-site inspection is essential for verifying compliance with test limits.

The proposal was made in an agreement signed by Yevgeni P. Velikhov, a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Adrian W. DeWind, chairman of the Natural Resources Defense Council, a private environmental group with offices in New York.

The plan calls for the installation, beginning next month, of three U.S. seismic stations around the perimeter of Soviet nuclear proving grounds, 90 miles (145 kilometers) west of Semipalatinsk, in eastern Kazakhstan. The stations would be staffed by Americans.

Soviet scientists would establish similar stations near the Yucca Flat proving ground, northwest of Las Vegas.

[The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said, "While we will be interested in learning more about the discussions when the U.S. scientists return to the United States, it is obvious that issues with such strong national security implications as nuclear testing must be discussed in a government-to-government context." The Associated Press reported Thursday from Washington.

["We hope that this reported Soviet interest in monitoring arrange-

South Pacific nations are lining up behind a treaty calling for a nuclear-free zone. Page 2.

ments means that they are now prepared to respond positively to U.S. proposals," Mr. Redman said.]

Mr. DeWind, a New York lawyer, said that he and other members of his group had discussed the plan informally with the Reagan administration before coming to Moscow. He said that State Department officials, while making no commitment, had raised no immediate objection.

He said his organization would seek government approval as soon as the negotiating team returned to the United States.

He added that the plan also was contingent on the ability of his group to obtain private financing for the monitoring program, which he said might cost several hundred thousand dollars the first year.

The two-page agreement signed

See TESTS, Page 5

Western Europeans Assail U.S. on SALT

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — U.S. allies in Western Europe strongly oppose the Reagan administration's intention to end American observance of SALT-2 treaty limits on strategic nuclear weapons and have expressed hope that the decision will not be implemented.

Britain, which has taken the leading role in allied opposition, said in a statement that it "would much regret it" if the United States went ahead with its "provisional decision" to exceed arms limits set out in the SALT-2 accord.

The White House announced Tuesday that the United States would take two Poseidon submarines out of service this spring to avoid exceeding the treaty limits with the deployment of a new Trident class submarine.

But it added that unless the Soviet Union moved to rectify its own alleged violations, the United States would no longer be bound by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

AP

Caspar W. Weinberger

The pact puts a ceiling on intercontinental ballistic missile launchers and long-range bombers. It was signed in 1979 by U.S. and Soviet leaders but has never been ratified by Congress.

One official in London said that Britain and the other European allies were under no illusions about the firmness of U.S. intentions. "If you read the fine print, you have to interpret it as an intention not to abide" with the treaty, the official said.

That interpretation was bolstered Wednesday by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, who said that the Tuesday announcement meant that the United States was "no longer bound" to continue observing SALT-2.

The British official said that the U.S. position had come as no surprise, and that high-level discussions with the Reagan administration on the overall issue of treaty compliance have been going on for the past month, including talks at the Tokyo summit meeting earlier this month.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is known to have written two personal letters to President Ronald Reagan — one before the Tokyo session and one afterward — urging him to stay within the bounds of the treaty.

The views of Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, "were made very clear," the British offi-

See SALT, Page 5

...or Squatters in Crossroads, an Unusually Harsh Winter Has Just Begun

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CROSSROADS, South Africa — ...t before the bulldozer came, ...oman swathed in a blanket ...d forward and tugged at a ... of corrugated metal sheeting, ...olled it from the debris as if ...ing an item of great value.

...n, as the bulldozer advanced ...lattened what was once a ... she placed her prize on her ...nd carried it away, hitching ...anket as she went. The bull... bright yellow against the ru... ...ound onward.

...ttle way off, outside a shack ... of black plastic sheeting, a ...d formed of small children, ... outstretched for bread and ...up. Still farther away, in a ... hall where more children, ...aked, ate handouts, another ...lied of gastroenteritis.

...d the wind in the blue-gum ...n this Cape winter, bore ...e symphonies of sadness — ...b of an infant's sudden cry, ...rending of timber torn from ...r salvage, or the groan and ... of the bulldozers, as inexorable as the will of those that sent them.

Each winter, this warren of a squatter camp outside Cape Town seems to tell its own winter's tale — of shacks and shanties torn down, and children coughing in the darkness before dawn, and white men seemingly indifferent to black pain. Much of this is almost familiar. But this year has been the deadliest and the harshest, a tale whose telling is not yet over.

Last week, more than 30 persons died and 30,000 were left homeless after days of arson and fighting between so-called vigilantes and so-called comrades.

In the myriad of South African black townships in the last 21 months, youthful groups of "comrades" have arisen, people supportive of anti-government organizations, like the exiled and outlawed African National Congress.

Their strategy, as enunciated by their leaders, has been to place the townships beyond government control. Their tactics have often been harsh, frequently focusing on fellow blacks accused of fronting for white rule, many of whom have been killed by burning, a style of death that is designed to cause great pain and discourage others from supporting the white authorities.

By way of response, there have arisen groups of people, labeled conservative, who have fought against the so-called comrades. Such groups style themselves vigilantes, out to get the comrades.

Critics of the government say that the authorities support the vigilantes — a charge denied by the police and the army — and so encourage a surrogate war between adversaries and allies of the government in the townships, which are far from the segregated, white residential areas.

That was what happened here, according to figures like the Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and an enemy of apartheid, who toured Crossroads on Wednesday.

For years, the white authorities have sought a rearrangement of humanity in the Cape.

Crossroads began to fill in 1975, a repository for those fleeing the so-called tribal homeland of Transkei in search of jobs. The authorities wanted the squatters to move to a new place, 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, called Khayelitsha.

Many refused to go. So, last year, the authorities relented in a way and said that Crossroads would be redeveloped as a more hygienic and better organized place. But, they said, many people would still have to go to Khayelitsha because there would not be room for them in a redeveloped Crossroads.

Many still refused to go. Thus the fighting last week, by design or by coincidence, depending on the teller of the winter's tale, served a long-sought official purpose.

"The government wants a small, controllable Crossroads," Mr. Boesak said. "This is a mass, forced removal."

The authorities deny the charge. But residents and activists like Mr. Boesak say the police and the army, which pride themselves on being the most efficient in Africa, could

See SHANTIES, Page 2

Reuters

The Reverend Allan Boesak visiting the Crossroads squatter camp.

TV Evangelist Jolts Bush and Kemp

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Pat Robertson's success in mobilizing the religious right as a new force in Republican politics in Michigan deprived two major presidential hopefuls of a clear victory in their first test of strength, according to political experts and party strategists.

Mr. Robertson, a television evangelist from Virginia Beach, Virginia, scored a coup Tuesday in the Michigan delegate selection process that makes it more likely, some experts say, that he will seek the 1988 Republican nomination.

Political strategists said that Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York missed an opportunity, partly because of the Robertson challenge, to establish himself as the conservative alternative to Vice President George Bush, usually considered the front-runner.

Mr. Kemp's organization appeared to have recruited the smallest number of candidates by the Tuesday deadline of filing for precinct delegate slots, in preparation for the Aug. 5 primary election.

The Bush forces said they had filed as many candidates as the Robertson organization, about 4,500. But some political experts said that, given the vice president's solid support by the party establishment and other advantages of his office, the results did little or nothing to improve his position.

"I don't think it's fatal to anyone, but it has to be somewhat of an embarrassment to Bush," said John Sears, a Republican analyst.

Although the contest to recruit delegate candidates may not alter

See MICHIGAN, Page 5

Camera Press

Pat Robertson

U.S. Dilemma: Top Secrets in Hands of Lower Paid

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some of the most sensitive secrets of the United States are in the hands, and heads, of men and women in the armed forces, junior government employees and low-paid workers of contractors who may be vulnerable to entreaties by foreign intelligence agents.

A primary example of what can happen, according to the government, is on display in U.S. District Court in Baltimore at the trial of Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency accused of selling the Soviet Union details on sensitive programs for intercepting communications.

Government officials say they are formulating tighter procedures to reduce the vulnerability of government employees, and also the temptation for employees to initiate contact with foreign agents.

But they acknowledged that code

NEWS ANALYSIS

machines, satellites and other listening devices will probably remain susceptible to compromise by the employees who operate them and process their data.

L. Britt Snider, director of information security at the Department of Defense, said: "Certainly, we hope the things we're doing are having an effect. But with many people necessarily involved in so many sensitive operations, you're going to have very large numbers of people with access to very sensitive information. Even the very low-level person may need to know very sensitive information to carry out their jobs."

The problem posed by low-level employees with wide access to information has become even more acute in recent years, officials say. The Reagan administration, with the backing of congressional intelligence committees, has more than doubled spending on intelligence collection in five years.

While the figure is classified, officials said a large part of the money, "many billions of dollars," according to one source, has gone into technology such as satellites. These projects can be rendered useless if divulged.

Over the last two years, the U.S. has taken several steps to make it more difficult for the Soviet Union and other countries to collect intelligence. The number of Defense Department employees and contractors holding security clearances, who represent more than 90 percent of the total of clearances, has been cut from 4.3 million to 3.5 million, Mr. Snider said.

In the past decade, there have been many examples of low-level employees who have provided the Soviet Union or other countries with intelligence coups.

There was William Kampiles, an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency who received $3,000 from the Soviet Union for the manual to a surveillance satellite with some of the most innovative U.S. technology.

John A. Walker Jr. organized a spy ring in the navy that provided the Soviet Union with the ability to read secret messages transmitted by the navy's satellite communica-

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INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

East Germany said it would limit access to Berlin despite U.S. objections. Page 5.

Three areas in the western United States have been picked as potential sites for nuclear-waste dumps. Page 3.

A Soviet physician was pessimistic about curing the most seriously injured victims of the Chernobyl accident. Page 2.

British nuclear facilities at Sellafield continue to stir controversy. Insights, Page 7.

UNION

Drew Middleton says NATO officials are concerned about rising isolationism in the United States. Page 6.

TRAVEL

Palermo's Vuriccia food market: A Feast for eyes. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Stock prices collapsed in Milan apparently after buyers reacted to rumors that share income might be taxed. Page 15.

The OECD said that the number of unemployed in its member nations will rise to 31 million by late 1987. Page 15.

TOMORROW

Mary Blume helps celebrate the 300th anniversary of the Tuesday Book. Weekend.

Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

Michel Platini of France, right, lost the ball to José Maroquin of the University of Mexico's Pumas in a World Cup preparation match on Wednesday in Tlaxcala. The Pumas won, 2-0, an embarrassment for France, one of the cup favorites. Page 12.

2 PAGES OF SPORTS NEWS

With the approach of the World Cup, soccer's international showcase, the Herald Tribune has increased its sports coverage to provide more details from Mexico. Also, read about the loss of Stefan Edberg in the French Open tennis championships and the new pitching record by Joe Cowley of the Chicago White Sox against the Texas Rangers. Pages 12 and 14.

South Pacific Nations Lining Up Behind Plan For Nuclear-Free Zone

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A treaty to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone is likely to come into force late this year or early in 1987, officials involved in the negotiations said Thursday.

The pact has been signed by nine of the 13 independent and self-governing nations in the region and has been ratified by three. It would combine with a similar treaty covering South America and the south-eastern section of the Pacific, and with a pact prohibiting all weapons in Antarctica.

Australian officials estimate that together, the three treaties will ban the testing of nuclear weapons from about one one-fifth of Earth's surface.

Diplomats said that China and the Soviet Union, two of the five nations known to have nuclear weapons, had indicated they would sign protocols agreeing to the proposed treaty, known as the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone.

The draft accord establishing the zone is expected to be endorsed by almost all the 13 heads of government of member states in the South Pacific Forum when they meet in Fiji from Aug. 8-11. The Forum links Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and 10 Pacific island countries.

The diplomats said France was considered unlikely to participate in the accord because it would mean halting nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, which falls within the proposed zone.

Successive governments in Paris have insisted that the testing of nuclear devices in the Pacific, which is strongly opposed by nations in the region, was essential to maintaining an independent nuclear deterrent.

The diplomats said the other two countries known to have nuclear-weapons capabilities, the United States and Britain, were still studying the proposed treaty.

Admiral Ronald J. Hays, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said that he expected the United States "in the near term" to announce a preliminary position on the proposed accord.

He suggested that the U.S. military had reservations about the treaty. It would prohibit nuclear testing, the dumping of nuclear waste and the basing or storage of nuclear weapons in an area stretching from the west coast of Australia almost to Easter Island off Chile in the Pacific, and from north of the Kiribati atolls to about 2,000 miles (3,000 kilometers) south of New Zealand.

Admiral Hays said the United States already was concerned about problems with New Zealand, which has banned nuclear warships from its waters, and about other possible nuclear-free zones.

He agreed that the draft South Pacific treaty did not prevent the transit of American or other warships in international waters or the movement of military aircraft in international airspace.

Other U.S. officials have said Washington would be cautious about supporting any regional nuclear-free zone that affected transit rights or disturbed existing security arrangements.

Officials involved in drawing up the treaty say they have been careful to ensure that it will preserve the rights of member governments to make their own decisions on military alliances and defense requirements, including access to their ports and airfields by vessels and aircraft of other countries.

This would allow Australia to continue its ANZUS mutual-defense pact with the United States. And other Pacific countries, such as Fiji, could continue permitting visits by U.S. warships and planes, even if they are nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed.

Still, the Pentagon appears wary of the proposal.

The latest edition of the U.S. government publication Soviet Military Power asserts that Moscow has sought to exploit anti-nuclear sentiment in Pacific island nations "through calls for nuclear-free zones that would have a much greater impact on U.S. ships and aircraft than on those of the Soviets."

The publication said this, coupled with Soviet efforts to have Pacific countries deny access to the U.S. military, "could prove to be damaging to Western strategic interests."

Officials who drafted the treaty and protocols that would establish a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone visited the capitals of all five nuclear-weapons nations for consultations in January and February.

Analysts said U.S. and British support for the treaty was important but that if backing was withheld it was unlikely to deter the Fiji meeting from deciding to accept the treaty.

Only eight of the 13 South Pacific Forum members have to ratify the pact for it to take force.

Goby Sommer/Reuters

Lange's Prescription: No More Nuclear Tests

Prime Minister David Lange, center, called for a ban on nuclear tests Thursday at a meeting in Cologne of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. He was joined on the stage by Dr. Yevgeni I. Chasov, left, of the Soviet Union and Dr. Bernard Lown of the United States.

Soviet Physician Holds Little Hope For Victims of Severest Radiation

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

COLOGNE — A leading Soviet physician expressed skepticism Tuesday about the ability to effectively treat the most seriously injured victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Yevgeni I. Chazov, director-general of the Soviet Union's National Cardiological Research Center and co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, said there were already 11 dead among the 19 victims who received bone marrow transplants.

"As many of us thought from the beginning, a bone marrow transplant proved not very effective," Dr. Chazov said during a meeting here of the physicians' organization.

Dr. Chazov did not elaborate on why the transplants were ineffective. He said the 19 patients had also received transfusions and were treated with antibiotics.

Dr. Leonid Ilyin, a Soviet radiologist, said that the same kind of radiation released at Chernobyl would be prevalent in nuclear war.

Dr. Chazov said, "What I have told you and the data we have available on the Chernobyl tragedy, confirms the correctness" of warnings by the physicians' anti-nuclear organization.

"Medicine will be helpless if even a few nuclear bombs are detonated," he said.

A 36-hour delay in evacuating 100,000 people from the area closest to the Chernobyl plant "was to some extent the result of local authorities underestimating the danger of radioactivity," Dr. Chazov said.

He said the 100,000 evacuees, which included anyone within 18 miles (30 kilometers) of the reactor, would continue to be monitored for radiation sickness "on a long-term basis."

Dr. Chazov and Dr. Ilyin said that within three months they would provide a detailed report on the medical ramifications of the reactor accident to the physicians' group and to the World Health Organization.

Mr. Chazov said that the fatalities so far were employees of the reactor facility or members of fire fighting or other service crews.

■ **Death Toll at 23, Gale Says**

A U.S. surgeon treating victims of the Chernobyl disaster said Thursday that 23 persons had died and 59 were in serious condition with severe radiation exposure, United Press International reported from Moscow.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, a Los Angeles-based expert on bone marrow transplants who is working with Soviet doctors, said two persons were killed April 26 in the initial explosion at the nuclear plant and that 21 had died since then.

He said 59 others were now considered in serious condition, with 14 of those critical.

Dr. Gale said he had received permission from Soviet authorities to travel to Chernobyl, 600 miles southwest of Moscow, for an "on-site inspection."

■ **Number of Injured Revised**

A government press agency on Thursday corrected a report it had transmitted saying that as many as 1,000 people were injured in the Chernobyl accident, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The correction put the number at about 300, the figure Soviet officials had given before Wednesday's report by the government press agency Novosti.

Reagan, Hussein to Confer

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and King Hussein of Jordan will meet June 9 at the White House to discuss the deadlocked Middle East peace process and other issues, the White House announced Wednesday.

'Old Guard' In Gandhi's Party Attack Him Publicly

Reuters

NEW DELHI — A bitter internal feud that threatens to split the ruling Congress (I) Party headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi burst into the open Thursday with the public revelation of an angry letter written to him by a senior party leader.

Party sources said that the release of the letter signaled a new onslaught by powerful "old guard" party bosses loyal to Mr. Gandhi's mother and predecessor, Indira Gandhi. The bosses, the sources said, resent their being sidelined by more youthful advisers.

Mr. Gandhi, 41, succeeded his mother as prime minister and Congress (I) president after her assassination on Oct. 31, 1984.

A dissident spokesman who released the letter said the group planned to hold a meeting in late June in New Delhi of members loyal to Mrs. Gandhi in a possible prelude to a formal split.

The 10-page letter, written on April 22 by the Congress Party executive president, Kamlapati Tripathi, was made public a month after Mr. Gandhi moved to assert his leadership by expelling four senior Congress members for undermining the party's prestige.

The revolt came at a time when Mr. Gandhi's leadership has been questioned following a series of electoral setbacks. In December, a newly formed regional party defeated the Congress Party in elections in the northeast state of Assam.

Mr. Tripathi, 82, warned in the letter that Congress (I) was headed for "rapid disintegration" because of inept handling.

"The message you conveyed by your action in the last 16 months," he wrote, "indicates that those who were close to your mother are mostly untouchable to you."

Mr. Tripathi accused Mr. Gandhi of surrounding himself with advisers who, like "rats leaving a sinking boat," had betrayed his mother when she was out of power during the Janata government, from 1977 to 1979.

Mr. Tripathi denied responsibility for revealing the contents of the letter.

"If anybody had done it," he said, "it might have been stolen from my files."

Party sources said Mr. Tripathi was humiliated in January when Mr. Gandhi named a close supporter, Arjun Singh, to the new post of party vice president. Three other aides to Mr. Gandhi were named to top party posts. Mr. Gandhi said at the time that he wanted to rejuvenate the organization.

In February, Mr. Tripathi led protests by senior Congress leaders against unpopular price increases, forcing the government to backtrack on some price rises.

Mr. Tripathi said in the letter that Mr. Gandhi had mishandled major domestic crises such as the violence by militant Sikh separatists in Punjab. He also complained that he had not been consulted by the new party hierarchy.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Moves Satellite Launch to Ariane

LONDON (UPI) — Britain switched the launching of a military satellite from the U.S. space shuttle to the French Ariane rocket, becoming the first shuttle customer to change to Ariane, the British Defense Ministry said.

The British Skynet 4B military communications satellite was scheduled to be deployed in space by the U.S. shuttle in January next year, but the explosion of Challenger in January made that liftoff uncertain. A Defense Ministry spokeswoman said Wednesday that the switch was made when "we were able to get a firm launch date at the end of '87" from Ariane.

After the Challenger accident Arianespace announced it would make available eight more Ariane flights in 1987 and 1988. Flights this year already were fully booked. Meanwhile, U.S. officials said Thursday that a final decision by President Ronald Reagan on a replacement for Challenger has been delayed, in part, by unanswered questions put to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan.

Nigerian Students Continue Protests

LAGOS (AP) — Students set fire Thursday to a police barracks in the northern city of Kaduna and "a number of people" were feared dead, the Kaduna Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in London, the radio said the students from Kaduna Polytechnic also tried to set fire to a police station but were overpowered. The protest in Kaduna began after students had been ordered to vacate the campus by 10 A.M. to forestall unrest, the radio said. Thirteen of Nigeria's 15 campuses have reportedly been ordered to close because of the student unrest.

The student protests have followed last Friday's shootings at Ahmadu Bello University in the northern city of Zaria. At least 19 students were killed there in a clash with police.

New U.S. Armed Forces Heads Chosen

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan has selected Admiral Carlisle A. Trost to be chief of naval operations and General Larry D. Welch to be air force chief of staff, the White House announced Thursday.

Senate confirmation is required before the two officers take over the new roles, but no opposition is expected.

Admiral Trost, 56, commander of the navy's Atlantic Fleet since last October, would succeed Admiral James D. Watkins, who ends a four-year tour of duty June 30. General Welch, 51, head of the Strategic Air Command, would replace General Charles A. Gabriel as the air force's senior officer when General Gabriel's tour ends June 30.

Carlisle A. Trost

Reagan Assails 'Kamikaze' Trade Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan denounced Thursday a proposed revision of the nation's trade laws, approved by the House of Representatives, as "kamikaze legislation" that would put millions of Americans out of work and "send our economy into the steepest nose dive since the Great Depression."

In a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Reagan said: "America doesn't need to hide behind trade barriers. Given a level playing field, Americans can out-produce and out-compete anyone, anywhere on Earth."

He announced "the framework of an agreement" to open Japanese markets to U.S. computer chips and to prevent Japanese companies from dumping chips on U.S. markets. His speech represented a new offensive against election-year pressures to erect trade barriers and impose retaliatory tariffs to curb a huge trade deficit.

Pope Studying Closer Ties to Soviet

ROME (NYT) — Pope John Paul II is considering new efforts to improve ties between the Vatican and the Soviet Union, Vatican officials said Wednesday.

The chief Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro Valls, said Thursday that the pope had met with senior aides to discuss relations between the Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Europe. He denied a report here that the officials had also discussed the possibility of a papal visit to the Soviet Union.

Correction

An article Thursday erroneously characterized the status of U.S. legislation that would restrain foreign imports. The trade bill has been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives and sent to the Senate.

Britain and Canada Challenge 'Yellow Rain' Charge

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — New information, held secretly until now by Britain and Canada, casts serious doubt on President Ronald Reagan's repeated assertions that toxic weapons have been used by the Soviet Union and its Communist allies to kill thousands of people in Southeast Asia.

Major endeavors by Britain and Canada to collect samples in Southeast Asia have demonstrated that the poisons, said by the United States to be chemical warfare agents used by the Soviet Union, occurred naturally in the area as a fungus that probably infested food.

Further, the British government has revealed that hundreds of samples taken from 35 separate alleged attack sites showed that none of the supposed "yellow rain" chemical warfare agent was present.

The Canadians, in work done in 1984 and made public Wednesday, carried out the only large-scale sampling of blood of a variety of people near war zones in Laos and Cambodia.

The study found that about 2 percent of the people tested had the toxins — called tricothecenes — in their blood. But they were not believed to be victims of any chemical attacks but rather were probably poisoned, according to the study, by fungus-infested food.

The United States began an active publicity campaign on toxins in September 1981. Alexander M. Haig Jr., secretary of state at the time, said the United States had found the "smoking gun" proving that the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, was conducting a lethal chemical and toxic warfare campaign in Laos and Cambodia.

The "smoking gun" was a single leaf and stem, covered with mold, that contained tricothecene toxins — poisons produced by a fungus that the State Department contended did not exist in natural form in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Reagan denounced the Soviet Union more than 15 times in documents and speeches for the use of "grisly chemical and biological weapons, including yellow rain" and for "flagrant violation" of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on chemical weapons and the 1972 Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention.

The new information was made public by the Canadian government after inquiries by reporters. The British released their data after a report in the journal Nature and a parliamentary inquiry.

"I think the matter is now settled," said Matthew Meselson, a Harvard University biologist who spent several years challenging the U.S. assertions.

It was Mr. Meselson who reported that virtually all the samples of the alleged chemical warfare agent contained pollen, and reported that the "yellow drops" reported in the alleged attacks were probably pollen-laden bee feces.

"This is the last gasp of one of the least careful jobs of intelligence work done in recent years," the biologist said.

A State Department spokesman, asked about the Canadian and British results, said that the U.S. position was unchanged and that the toxins were not native to the region. He said the department still believed that the Soviet Union produced the toxins and sent them to the region for use as a weapon.

Dr. Joseph Rosen of Rutgers University, who has supported the idea that tricothecenes have been used as weapons in Southeast Asia, said the new information "says at the least that maybe the tricothecenes have been much more prevalent in Southeast Asia that we thought."

In addition to the new data, a 1981 U.S. armed forces analysis obtained by The Washington Post stated that the symptoms reported by refugees from the war area were not consistent with a single agent, and that hemorrhaging, often cited as the telling symptom of yellow rain poisoning, was not common among the refugee reports. The analysis was done by Lieutenant Commander William W. Edwards.

The Canadian report covers the 1984 testing of 280 blood samples collected in five areas of Thailand.

Ron Cleminson, an official of the arms control and disarmament section of Canada's Department of External Affairs, said that five persons among those tested showed evidence of tricothecene poisoning in their blood.

SHANTIES: *A Hard Winter*

(Continued from Page 1)

have halted the fighting last week within an hour.

The fighting did not stop, however, and now a fresh conflict is looming because the government says the refugees may not return to their old homes, and the refugees say they will return to rebuild.

"They will have to dig holes and bury us here before we go," one woman said.

"It's a decision of the government against the determination of the people," Mr. Boesak said. The inference seemed to be that, finally, Crossroads has come to a showdown.

The authorities, for now, seem ready to bide their time. They have extended the deadline for bulldozing the entire devastated area, which is only a part of Crossroads called Nyanga Bush, not the entire settlement. The unscathed area, home to possibly 70,000 people, is reckoned to be under the control of the so-called conservatives and was not scarred in the fighting.

People have been given a little more time to salvage the building materials that are the stuff of new homes — prized items like zinc sheeting and planks of wood. Yet each day, the bulldozers gnaw a little more into the ruins, flattening as they go, so that, by the official account, there can be a redevelopment.

■ **Agency Stops Funding**

A leading South African business-funded agency accused the government Thursday of legitimizing violence in Crossroads and pulled out of a project to improve conditions there, Reuters reported.

The Urban Foundation, which plows money and expertise into improving black living conditions in South Africa, said in an unusually sharply worded statement that it was pulling out because the government was not following its guidelines.

Increased Black Violence Worries Tutu

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu said Thursday that the violence between young blacks who oppose the government and the so-called vigilantes or conservative black elements in South Africa was once rare but had "intensified" and increased in recent months.

"It has us very, very worried," he said, referring to himself and others in South Africa who have been urging peaceful protest against the white-minority government. "Now the activists opposed to apartheid are retaliating against the vigilantes and the whole spiral could continue."

In an interview during a day of appearances in New York and at the United Nations, the black Anglican leader and 1984 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize compared the violence among blacks to the "sectarian" violence in Northern Ireland. He stopped short of saying it amounted to a civil war, but added:

"Anything of this kind is exploited by the authorities in South Africa. They say 'You see what the blacks will do if we give them freedom.' That's a major disadvantage."

Asked if he saw any solid evidence that the acts of the vigilantes, such as the violence last week in the Crossroads squatter camp, were inspired by the South African government, Bishop Tutu said: "You can't say that there is clear evidence of government involvement or support, but you don't have to be overbright to see that they could be involved and clearly benefit from it."

11 Cambodia Refugees Die in Shelling

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — At least 11 Cambodian refugees were killed and a number of others wounded as either Vietnamese troops or Cambodian guerrillas shelled a refugee camp along the Thai-Cambodian border Thursday, Thai military and Western aid officials said.

They said the casualties occurred as a half dozen shells struck the center of the Site 8 camp, opposite an area of recent fierce fighting between Cambodian guerrillas and Vietnamese and pro-Vietnamese Cambodian forces.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which treats medical emergencies in the border camps, quoted Cambodian refugee leaders as saying that 10 refugees were killed during the shelling. An 11th refugee later died, and 14 more civilians — half of them seriously wounded — were evacuated to a border hospital, said Georges Willimen, deputy head of the Red Cross office in Bangkok.

Mr. Willimen said he was not sure why Red Cross reports from the border earlier gave casualty figures of more than 20 dead and 41 others wounded. The Thai military, which insisted the shelling came from the Vietnamese side, said 11 were killed.

Site 8 is on Thailand's eastern border with Cambodia where guerrillas are fighting occupying Vietnamese troops. Some sources suggested that the attack may have resulted from guerrilla infighting.

"There is no indication where the shells came from," said Julian Lefevre, deputy representative of the UN Border Relief Operation, "but it apparently was extensive."

The Khmer Rouge, one of three main guerrilla groups fighting the Vietnamese, has exercised tight control over refugees. There previously have been other attacks related to their attempt to control their civilian base along the border.

The Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1978, when they were toppled by the Vietnamese.

UN Presses U.S. On Pacific Chains

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN Trusteeship Council has voted in favor of ending four decades of U.S. stewardship of four South Pacific island chains.

The resolution directed the United States to grant semi-independence to the four states — Palau, the Northern Marianas, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia — not later than Sept. 30. It passed, 3-1, with the Soviet Union casting the dissenting vote. The issue now goes to the Security Council, where the Soviet Union is in a position to block action. The 15 nations on the council are expected to consider the question in July.

The Northern Marianas has chosen the status of U.S. commonwealth, similar to Puerto Rico. The other three chains voted in separate plebescites to assume local autonomy but to leave to the United States responsibility for military affairs.

Rail Workers in France To Strike for 24 Hours

Reuters

PARIS — Train conductors and other rail workers will strike for 24 hours in France on Friday. Officials predict serious disruptions in services throughout the country.

The strike, called by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, the Socialist-leaning French Democratic Confederation of Labor and another union, is to protest the loss of 8,000 jobs that the state railroad has said will be eliminated this year.

Italian Magistrates Withhold Action Against Syrians

New York Times Service

ROME — Despite strong suspicions that Syria was involved in the attack on the international airport here in December, Italian magistrates investigating the attack and other terrorist activities have decided not to take steps against any Syrian officials now.

Instead, arrest warrants were issued Wednesday for 15 Palestinians and Lebanese who were described as low-level operatives, Italian government and diplomatic sources said.

Investigations into assertions of Syrian support of terrorism are continuing, however. The new warrants might play a role in diplomatic efforts by the United States, Italy and other nations to modify Syrian attitudes toward terrorism, a senior Italian official said.

The warrants allege that the Libyan-backed Abu Nidal guerrilla group was responsible for a series of actions in Italy, including the airport attack and an assault on the Rome synagogue in 1982 in which a child was killed, the senior official said.

The attack on the Rome airport Dec. 27 by five gunmen left 17 persons dead and 80 injured.

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J. David Ake/Reuters-UPI

Flying High — at the Top of Her Class

Terrie Ann McLaughlin hugs a fellow cadet after being named outstanding student in her class, the first female graduate to achieve that honor at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

U.S. Picks 3 Possible Nuclear-Dump Sites

By Maura Dolan
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has selected sites in Nevada, Washington and Texas as possible locations for the nation's first nuclear waste dump and postponed indefinitely consideration of a second dump in other regions of the country.

The decision, announced Wednesday, calmed strong opposition in the East and Middle West but ignited furor in the West.

Declaring himself "extraordinarily frustrated and angry," Governor Richard H. Bryan of Nevada immediately filed five lawsuits on behalf of the state to block the decision, each based on a different legal ground.

Governor W. Booth Gardner of Washington criticized the selection as a "political decision" that he said the state would challenge in court.

In Texas, Governor Mark W. White also announcing legal action, asserted that the Reagan administration's decision ignored "scientific evidence and common sense."

The decision to suspend site work in the East and Middle West was greeted enthusiastically by legislators from the affected states.

"I am absolutely delighted by today's decision and what it means to our state," said Senator George J. Mitchell, a Democrat of Maine.

Camera Press

John S. Herrington

"A dark cloud of uncertainty and doubt has been lifted."

The three finalists, selected from five sites that were under consideration, are Yucca Mountain in Nevada, located on federal lands adjacent to an underground nuclear weapons test area on the eastern edge of the Mojave Desert; Deaf Smith County in the Texas panhandle, located on private land near a huge aquifer that supplies drinking and irrigation water, and Hanford in Washington, where the Energy Department already runs a nuclear reactor.

Energy Secretary John S. Herrington dismissed speculation that politics influenced the decision.

Mr. Herrington said that he had rejected sites in Georgia, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin as locations for a second dump because the amount of nuclear waste now generated would not require consideration of an additional dump until the mid-1990s.

He noted that no new nuclear power plants have been ordered since 1978.

Mr. Herrington said that neither strong opposition by those states nor expectations of a demise in the nuclear energy industry following the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union influenced the decisions.

"There is no relation between Chernobyl and this decision," he said.

Rather, Mr. Herrington said, he thought that it was financially imprudent to spend up to $700 million to evaluate potential sites for a second dump that may not be needed for several years.

Energy Department officials said new estimates showed that spent fuel and other nuclear waste products were accumulating at a slower rate than had been predicted.

Mr. Herrington said that the Nevada, Washington and Texas sites were selected on technical and scientific grounds and declared that there was "almost zero chance" that none of the three would be chosen in 1991.

"Look, picking the sites is not an easy job," Mr. Herrington said at a news conference.

In addition to the three finalists, the department had nominated locations in Utah and Mississippi for the first dump.

Work to determine which site is ultimately chosen will include building exploratory shafts 1,000 feet (305 meters) to 4,000 feet deep, underground testing facilities and roads.

The Energy Department estimated that the work would cost $970 million for the Washington site, $780 million for the Nevada site and $850 million for the Texas site.

Those costs will be financed by the Nuclear Waste Fund, to which nuclear companies contribute on the basis of the commercial electricity they generate.

Ultimate opposition by the governor, the legislature or an Indian tribe in any of the three states would require a joint resolution of Congress to overcome.

The Department of Energy wants to begin construction of the dump in 1994. Nuclear waste is now stored in pools of water at the production sites.

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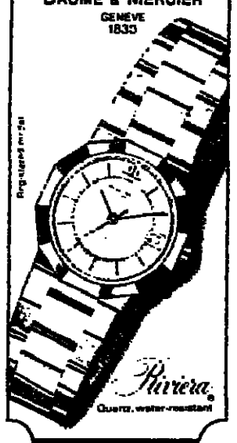

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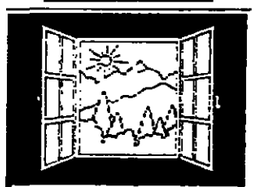

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2 Spy Chiefs In U.S. Warn Reporters

By George Lardner Jr. and Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency have formally "cautioned" reporters covering the espionage trial of Ronald W. Pelton "against speculation and reporting details beyond the information actually released at trial."

William J. Casey of the CIA and Lieutenant General William E. Odom of the NSA said Wednesday night that "such speculations and additional facts are not authorized disclosures and may cause substantial harm to the national security."

Mr. Pelton was a communications intelligence expert in the National Security Agency. The secrets he is charged with having betrayed involve intelligence activities aimed at the Soviet Union.

The statement by the two intelligence directors followed warnings from General Odom and Mr. Casey that the government would consider prosecuting news organizations under a 1950 law prohibiting disclosure of classified information about communications intelligence.

The two also acknowledged Wednesday night that the government's case against Mr. Pelton will include release of certain classified information involving communications intelligence activities of the United States."

They added that "the decision to make use of this information in trial has been made by appropriate government authorities after careful consideration of the demands of trial and the potential harm that release of this selected data may cause the national security."

They did not say what, if any, action might be taken against journalists who violated the notice.

The fact that government officials had publicly instructed the press how to cover the Pelton trial provoked comment Wednesday night from editors and defenders of civil liberties.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, said: "After listening to the highest councils of government for a number of months, we have acted responsibly in balancing the national security and the national interest. We will continue to do so. But how the press covers this trial is a matter for the press to decide, not the government."

AP

Ronald W. Pelton

The Post recently published an article on the Pelton case in which it deleted about 150 words after hearing the concerns of senior government officials.

The editor of the Los Angeles Times, William F. Thomas, said: "I must say it's the strangest statement I've ever come across in connection with a trial. As always, we simply are going to be bound by the best course for us to follow. This may or may not involve restricting the use of information we come across."

The chief legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, Jerry J. Berman, assailed the Casey-Odom statement as an improper intrusion on press coverage of the trial.

"It is a statement clearly intended to chill freedom of the press," Mr. Berman said.

The warning "also threatens Mr. Pelton's right to a fair and open trial, fully reported," Mr. Berman said.

[The White House spokesman, Edward P. Djerejian, said Thursday that the Casey-Odom statement was approved Wednesday by the national security adviser, John M. Poindexter, United Press International reported. Mr. Djerejian added, "We are in full agreement with the thrust of that statement."]

In the Wednesday session of the trial, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified that Mr. Pelton had told agents that, based on dozens of hours of debriefing sessions with Soviet operatives, he concluded that they were most interested in the "overhead collection" capabilities of spy satellites and the U.S. ability to intercept messages to and from Soviet embassies around the world.

Baltimore's Sun Papers to Be Sold to Times Mirror

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The owners of The Sun and The Evening Sun, the celebrated Baltimore newspapers that were home to H.L. Mencken and the winners of 12 Pulitzer Prizes, have announced they will sell the papers to the Times Mirror Co., the Los Angeles-based communications conglomerate.

Times Mirror has agreed to pay $600 million to acquire the A.S. Abell Co., a private corporation based in Baltimore that owns the Baltimore newspapers, television stations in the city and in Richmond, Virginia, and some small magazines. The sale was announced Wednesday.

John Morton, a newspaper analyst for Lynch Jones & Ryan in Washington, estimated that $450 million of the purchase price was for the newspapers, which would be the highest price yet paid for a newspaper acquisition.

Last week, the Gannett Co. agreed to pay about $300 million for the Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times in Kentucky, which was a record then.

Industry analysts said the price was consistent with the premium prices that newspapers have commanded in recent years and continued a trend for large, independent newspapers to become parts of newspaper chains.

Times Mirror's holdings include the Los Angeles Times, Newsday in New York, the Hartford Courant in Connecticut, The Denver Post and the Dallas Times Herald.

Journalists have long regarded The Sun and The Evening Sun as newspapers that offered coverage that went beyond that of most newspapers their size.

In the 1920s, the papers dispatched Mencken, one of the nation's most celebrated, caustic and insightful journalists, to cover the trial of John Scopes in Dayton, Tennessee.

The event, which became known as the Monkey Trial, concerned the teaching of the theory of evolution in public schools. Mencken's coverage loomed so large that he was depicted in "Inherit the Wind," a play about the trial.

Two of the Sun newspapers' 12 Pulitzer Prizes were won last year.

The Sun organization prides itself on overseas coverage and has bureaus in seven foreign capitals. It has also been influential in Washington, where it maintains a 20-member bureau.

The Sun papers — which operate with separate news staffs but share a printing plant, advertising and circulation departments — have a combined daily circulation of almost 357,000.

A Times Mirror spokesman said that the deal was expected to be closed in "a few months."

The surprise sale came just a day after The News American, the afternoon newspaper in Baltimore owned by the Hearst Corp., ceased publication after years of losses.

A Times Mirror spokesman said the demise of The News American had nothing to do with the acquisition of the Sun newspapers.

Mr. Morton noted that the Sun papers were likely to gain about 50,000 former News American subscribers and would no longer be challenged by another Baltimore newspaper.

According to Robert F. Erburu, chairman of Times Mirror, the sale came after he made an unsolicited offer on May 13 to William E. McGuirk Jr., Abell's chairman.

Unlike many American newspaper sales in recent years, this one seems not to have been prompted by family strife. Mr. Morton said that much of the Abell stock was held in trust, and that trustees considered the offer too high to refuse.

The Sun, a morning paper, has a daily circulation of 205,000 and The Evening Sun has a circulation of 152,000. The Sunday Sun has a circulation of 428,000.

Mr. Morton said he thought it "quite logical," as a cost-cutting measure, that the two news staffs would be combined eventually, or that the afternoon paper would be merged with the morning one. Reg Murphy, the publisher, has said there are no plans for any merger.

Central American Peace Talks Adjourned

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The latest attempt of the Contadora group to reach agreement on a Central American peace treaty ended Thursday, with no date set for a new session but an appeal for negotiations to continue.

The deputy foreign ministers of the four Contadora nations — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — and their counterparts from Honduras, Guatemala El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica reported some progress.

But they released no details on the arms limitations discussions that started here Tuesday or whether an extension of a June 6 deadline set for signing a pact would be granted.

The Guatemalan deputy foreign minister, Francisco Villagran, said that "there are interesting elements" and "positive" results. He did not elaborate.

He said the meeting had been adjourned "to analyze carefully the discussions" on arms limitations, maneuvers and troop strength.

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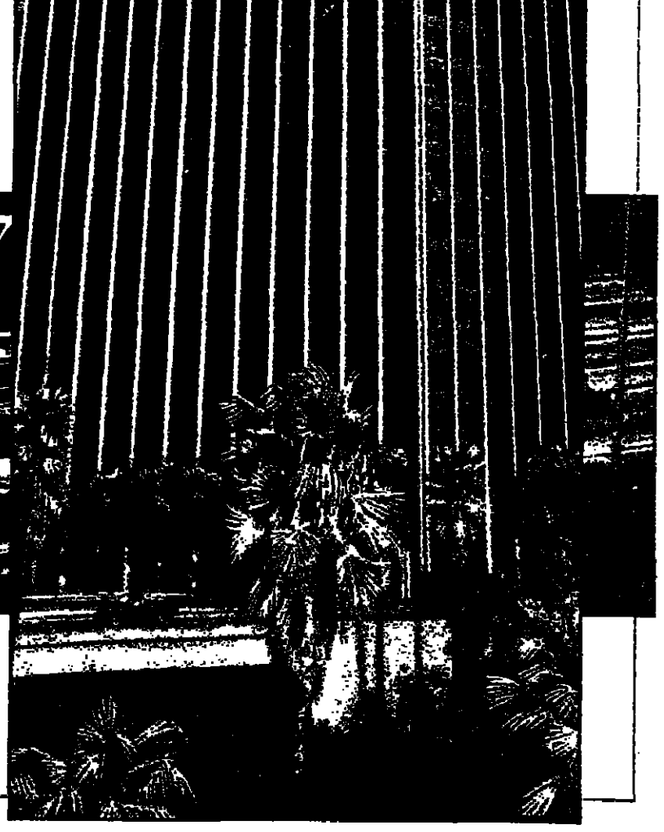

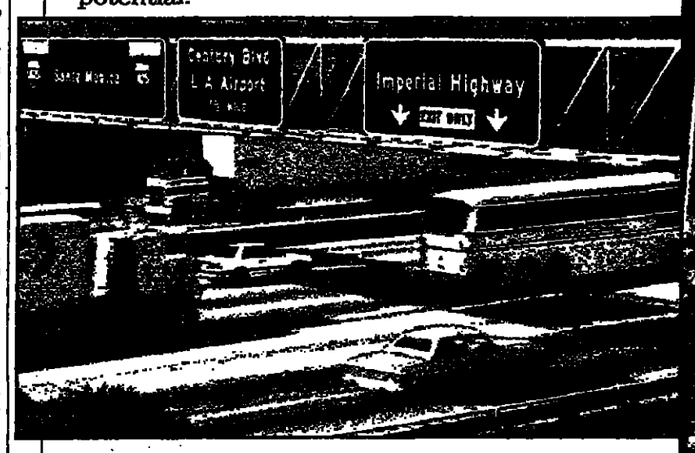

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Africans Complain of Low Levels of Aid

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Many African delegates have expressed disappointment at the failure of the industrialized donor countries to commit themselves to specific financial targets requested by African nations at the General Assembly special session on the African economic crisis.

"I am still waiting for a commitment, and I am not yet satisfied," Foreign Minister William Eteki Mboumoua of Cameroon said Wednesday. Another African official called positions outlined by the United States and Japan "totally reactionary."

In speeches during the five-day session, officials from donor countries, including the United States, Japan, Britain, France and West Germany, have praised Africa's willingness to develop free markets and encourage individual initiative.

But they have strongly suggested that the specific requests for huge amounts of new aid and debt relief cannot be met, at least not at this time.

"Let's be candid about the resource issue," Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in a toast prepared for a buffet luncheon Wednesday for 60 foreign and economic ministers. "We all agree that Africa needs resources. But those resources must be well used.

"In the United States, our own budgetary constraints dictate major cutbacks in domestic programs as well as in international commitments. If we expect to maintain current aid levels to Africa, the American people will insist that our assistance be well used."

The Reagan administration is hoping to keep U.S. aid to Africa at about $1 billion a year, despite deep cuts in overall foreign aid mandated by Congress. The Organization of African Unity and independent specialists on Africa are recommending much higher aid levels.

African officials stressed the importance of their aid requests, which were spelled out in a report prepared by the OAU and presented to the Assembly on Tuesday.

"We have put our case before the international community, and we have put it squarely," said Bernard Chidzero, Zimbabwe's finance minister. "We ourselves are determined to play our role and to pull ourselves with our own bootstraps as it were in keeping with the imperative of self-help and collective self-reliance."

The OAU report asked for an enormous increase — $45.6 billion in aid, which represents a 150-percent rise over present aid levels, and an increase of from $35 billion to $55 billion in debt relief over the next five years.

Mr. Shultz, although praising what he called the Africans' "new willingness to employ market-oriented measures in dealing with their economic difficulties" that "will amount to a total restructuring of African economies," also stressed the importance of establishing a stable political climate.

He added that the United States was "prepared to provide military assistance, in addition to economic assistance, when that assistance can create an environment where diplomatic solutions become possible."

Senegal's Leader Sets Tone for UN Session

By Robert O. Boorstin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For participants in the United Nations General Assembly conference on the economic crisis in Africa, the quiet words of President Abdou Diouf of Senegal have set the tone for the session.

"Africa's problems are complex," said Mr. Diouf, "so one cannot apply simple solutions."

As the leader of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Diouf has emerged as the spokesman for a new generation of more pragmatic African leaders, a moderate who advocates long-term programs to repair his continent's wrenching economic problems.

Mr. Diouf, 50, has led his nation since 1981. But only since his election last July as chairman of the Organization of African Unity has he begun to emerge from the shadow of the first generation of post-independence African leaders, such as Léopold S. Senghor, the former president of Senegal, and Julius K. Nyerere, the former president of Tanzania.

His approach, analysts and diplomats say, is less polemical and more realistic than that of the earlier leaders, in keeping with a man who made a career as an administrator and not as a politician.

In his role as leader of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Diouf has pushed aggressively for negotiations on regional conflicts and worked to restore the organization's reputation for effectiveness.

While asking developed nations this week for an additional $80 billion to $100 billion in aid in the next four years, he stressed that Africa must be responsible for its own future. He has urged other African leaders to set aside ideological differences to pursue economic development.

"At stake," he said at a recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity, "is our credibility before our people, before the entire world, indeed before history."

Abdou Diouf was born Sept. 7, 1935, in Louga in northern Senegal, then part of the colony of French West Africa. His father, a wealthy merchant who owned

Don Rypka/Reuters-UPI
Abdou Diouf with Ronald Reagan at the White House.

Mr. Diouf has emerged as the spokesman for a new generation of more pragmatic African leaders, a moderate who advocates long-term programs to repair his continent's economic problems.

general stores in the region, sent him and his four brothers to French schools in St. Louis, the colonial capital of Senegal.

After graduation, Mr. Diouf went in 1957 to Dakar, now the capital, where he studied law. He graduated first in his class, and in 1960 went to France to continue his studies.

At the Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outremer, a school that specialized in training colonial administrators, Mr. Diouf also graduated first.

He returned to Senegal eight months after independence and immediately began a career as a civil servant before being appointed a provincial governor.

In 1962, Mr. Diouf came to national attention when, after an abortive coup against Mr. Senghor was foiled, he was the only one of the nation's seven provincial governors who did not send Mr. Senghor a message of support. Mr. Diouf said he was serving his country, not one leader.

Mr. Senghor responded by appointing Mr. Diouf to several high administrative posts in Dakar. In 1968 he was named minister of planning and industry.

Mr. Diouf's appointment as prime minister in 1970 was met with hostility by leaders of the dominant Senegalese Socialist Party, which he had joined only two years before.

But Mr. Senghor had faith in the man whom he described as "intelligent, competent and humble," and through the 1970s groomed Mr. Diouf to succeed him, gradually turning over daily administration of the nation. In 1981, Mr. Senghor retired and handed over power to Mr. Diouf.

Mr. Diouf soon lifted restrictions on political activity instituted by Mr. Senghor. The move was astute, splitting the opposition from four to 14 parties and helping him win 80 percent of the vote when he faced election in 1983.

Like 90 percent of his countrymen, Mr. Diouf is a Moslem, but both his political actions (in 1983 he shut down the Iranian Embassy in Dakar) and his personal life (he has been married since 1963 to a Catholic) reflect a lack of interest in fundamentalism.

In his 10 months as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Diouf has traveled widely in the West and in Africa. He has called repeatedly for sanctions against South Africa, but has been criticized by leaders of the African National Congress, the outlawed South African guerrilla group, for what they call his moderate position.

He also met late last year with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, to persuade him to cease his involvement in the civil war in Chad, and pushed for a cease-fire in border clashes between Mali and Burkina Faso last year.

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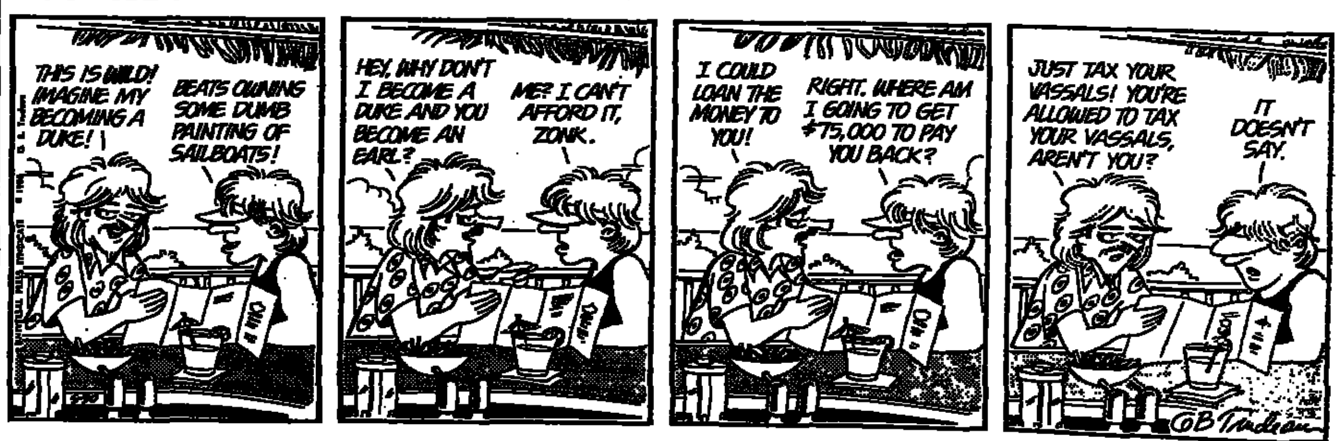

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Allies Object To Moscow Over Berlin Restrictions

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The U.S. ambassador to West Germany outlined allied objections to a new Berlin boundary policy limiting Western access in a meeting with a Soviet envoy Thursday, but East Germany said it would keep enforcing the regulation.

The ambassador, Richard R. Burt, met with the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, Vyacheslav I. Kochemasov, and strongly criticized the new policy, under which Western diplomats are supposed to display passports to East German guards.

Western sources said Mr. Burt told Mr. Kochemasov that everyone should be allowed to circulate freely in the divided city.

East German guards on Monday began requiring East Berlin-based diplomats to show passports when traveling to West Berlin, instead of the customary identity cards issued by the East German Foreign Ministry.

Diplomats from France, Britain and the United States have been exempt from the rule, and an East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that this would continue to be the case.

The Western sources were asked whether Mr. Burt's statement was a formal protest.

"We're not saying it's a protest," they said, "we're saying he raised the issue with him."

Mr. Burt was speaking for all diplomats on behalf of Britain, France and the United States, under their agreement to rotate monthly the handling of Berlin affairs with the Russians.

The East German passport controls have aroused suspicion in Western diplomatic circles that the East Germans are trying to gain international recognition of East Berlin as East German territory.

"They're trying to erode our position," said one Western source. "We have to protect our legal right to be here."

Thomas Homan, the spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission in West Berlin, said that details of Mr. Burt's meeting with the Russians would likely be relayed to NATO capitals and to a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

En route to Halifax on Wednesday, the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said that the allies could not tolerate the East German demand.

Under the Four Powers agreement of 1971, Britain, France and the United States administer the Western sector of the city and the Soviet Union administers the Eastern sector.

Despite Western protests, the Soviet Union has allowed East Germany to make East Berlin its capital.

On Wednesday, sources said that U.S., British and French diplomats in East Berlin would defy the passport controls if they were imposed by the East German authorities.

The East German press agency ADN quoted the East German leader, Erich Honecker, on Wednesday as telling West German officials he did not want tensions to increase further over the passport policy.

The leader of the West German opposition Social Democrats, Hans-Jochen Vogel, quoted Mr. Honecker as telling him during a meeting Wednesday that the controls were intended to thwart terrorism.

Reuters

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, and Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Jean-Bernard Raimond of France and Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain gather for the meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Cyprus's Leader Hospitalized

Reuters

NICOSIA — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus is in a hospital with a heart disorder, officials said Thursday. Mr. Kyprianou, 54, took over when Archbishop Makarios died in 1977.

Lasers Change Space Scientists' Theories

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Rapid advances in extremely powerful lasers and directed particle beams are leading to new ideas about interstellar communication and space travel, scientists have reported here.

Investigators searching for signs of intelligent life elsewhere in the universe may not be going about it in the right way, however, according to proposals presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For more than a quarter century, most such searches have been based on the assumption that other civilizations would announce their presence by signals sent on very short wave lengths, or microwaves. Now, however, scientists are suggesting that the ideal beacon may use lasers.

In another proposal, scientists argued that probes could be sent to nearby stars without any on-board propulsion system, pushed along their paths by a laser beam or by pellets accelerated, or energized, by a station near the sun. The pellets would impart their energy to the spacecraft.

Dr. James R. Powell, head of the reactor systems division at Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, discussed current schemes for propulsion using the energy released when matter and antimatter are combined, by far the most efficient source of nuclear energy.

Matter predominates on Earth, and when it meets antimatter, such as that generated in high-energy atomic collisions, both types of matter are completely converted to energy.

In the search for intelligent life among the stars, Dr. John Rather, a specialist in advanced laser design, proposed laser-type beacons.

He suggested an instrumented sphere the size of the planet Mercury, which, with a radius of 3,100 miles (about 5,000 kilometers), is slightly larger than the moon.

The sphere would exploit new developments in very large-scale integrated circuits, automated microcircuit production, light-emitting diodes and other technological developments.

It would be covered with solar cells to derive power from the sun. Interspersed between the cells would be laser-driven, light-emitting diodes and photo receptors.

Dr. Robert L. Forward, on leave from the Hughes Corp. in Malibu, California, to study antimatter propulsion for the U.S. Air Force, proposed two new types of space probes and a new type of manned starship. None of them would be burdened by rocket engines, fuel loads or material to be ejected to achieve thrust.

One probe would be propelled by pellets accelerated by a very long electromagnetic device in space similar to ones used to generate very high energy collisions in laboratories on earth. The other would be a huge wire mesh structure that would be accelerated by a beam of microwaves to a speed close to that of the speed of light.

The manned spacecraft proposed by Dr. Forward would carry a light sail 600 miles wide propelled by laser energy focused by a lens itself 600 miles in width orbiting the sun. The spacecraft would be capable of coasting at half the speed of light.

CIA View on Soviet X-Ray Lasers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union would have to conduct new underground nuclear tests before it could develop and deploy an X-ray laser, a potential anti-missile weapon, according to a Central Intelligence Agency report that contradicts testimony to Congress by Reagan administration officials.

The CIA assessment was made public Wednesday by Representative Edward J. Markey, a Democrat of Massachusetts. It implies that the Soviet Union's X-ray laser research is not so advanced as the Reagan administration had said.

The Department of Energy, responding to questions raised by a congressional panel, reported recently that it did "suspect" that the Russians were "substantially ahead" of the United States and might be able to deploy X-ray lasers powered by nuclear explosions "with no additional testing."

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has declared a moratorium on testing and says it would be extended if the United States joined it.

The X-ray laser focuses the power of a hydrogen detonation beams of radiation that, in theory, could destroy missiles in space. U.S. scientists have estimated that perfecting such devices might require dozens, even hundreds, of underground nuclear tests.

SALT: *NATO Nations Criticize U.S. Over Arms Treaty*

(Continued from Page 1)

cial said. "No one in Washington could have been under any illusion as to the position of top allied leaders," he added.

He said the Europeans have decided to make the issue of overall SALT compliance "the main focus" of the meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which began Thursday in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

[Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said in Halifax that Mr. Reagan's statement "would not be endorsed by NATO and certainly not by the Canadian government," Reuters reported.]

Without exception, according to officials in London, NATO's European members believe that a U.S. decision to end observance of the SALT-2 pact is inconsistent with U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva.

While sharing Washington's concern over evidence of Soviet noncompliance with the treaty, the allies have been reluctant to do away with an accord until something is negotiated to take its place.

The allies also fear that the decision could affect prospects for a summit meeting this year between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

■ Reasons Behind Decision

Senior U.S. officials described Mr. Reagan's decision as among the most important of his administration in the arms control field, The Washington Post reported Thursday from Washington.

Hardening the impression left Tuesday by White House officials discussing adherence to the treaty, several officials said the White House announcement went much further in sealing the fate of SALT-2 than did a tentative decision on the same subject in mid-April that was subsequently discussed with U.S. allies.

Among the reasons cited Wednesday by various officials for the new policy on strategic arms was Republican political pressure on Mr. Reagan; a reported failure of top allied leaders at the Tokyo summit meeting to argue forcefully for keeping SALT-2 alive, and a sense on Mr. Reagan's part that it would be better to take criticism for a major decision on the SALT-2 issue now than to deal with it piecemeal over several months.

Paul C. Warnke, the Washington lawyer who was senior negotiator of the SALT-2 treaty in the Carter administration, called Mr. Reagan's decision "a way to achieve the early demise of arms control" and said it meant that in the administration, "the nuts have won" the policy debate.

■ Soviet Threatens Buildup

Soviet political commentators said Wednesday that Moscow would respond to violations of the SALT-2 treaty with an arms buildup of its own and accused the United States of already violating the treaty by deploying long-range cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, United Press International reported from Moscow.

TESTS: *Soviet Backs New Plan*

(Continued from Page 1)

Wednesday specifies that U.S. equipment would be used at both monitoring stations, which would be open to both Russians and Americans.

The information obtained would be made available to the U.S. government, Mr. DeWind said.

The agreement said in part: "The findings of this project will be helpful in demonstrating verification procedures to be used during a test moratorium or under a nuclear test ban treaty."

The Soviet Union halted its underground nuclear tests last year and has called on the United States to join in. The Americans have rejected this invitation, as well as a proposal for a meeting between Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan to discuss a halt of all nuclear weapon tests.

A statement prepared by the council said the agreement could be a demonstration "that mutual U.S.-Soviet in-country verification of agreements limiting or banning nuclear weapons testing need not present an obstacle in arriving at such agreements."

Mr. Gorbachev has said several times in recent months that Moscow was prepared to permit on-site inspection of Soviet nuclear test ranges, linking the offer to U.S. participation in a moratorium on underground testing.

He recently extended the Soviet testing moratorium until Aug. 6. The moratorium, which started last August, ceased at the end of March but was reinstated this month after the nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

In the past, according to the diplomats, Soviet views about on-site inspection have differed from U.S. concepts in several respects.

They said, for example, that Soviet officials have tended to see the inspection process taking place after tests were completed and only if the United States challenged Soviet compliance with a moratorium or limits on explosive yield.

Washington has advocated regular on-site inspection of Soviet test ranges not necessarily linked to doubts about particular tests.

SAKHAROV: *Exile May Be Eased, but Risk Is Seen in Wife's Comments*

(Continued from Page 1)

say that Mr. Gorbachev would like to settle the Sakharov issue, which has provided a focus for foreign criticism of the Soviet human rights record and is an irritant to contacts with Western leaders.

As one of the country's most distinguished scientists, Mr. Sakharov became the central figure in the short-lived dissident movement that was crushed by the security police in the late 1970s.

Mr. Louis said Mr. Sakharov's behavior in Gorky showed he was a loyal citizen.

"He has his principles and he sticks to them," Mr. Louis said. "He did a lot for his country's defense and he still believes his country has a right to defend itself."

Mr. Louis described how members of the public in Gorky had asked Mr. Sakharov's opinion on the Chernobyl accident. "They come up to him in the street, they are proud to talk to him."

He added that Mr. Sakharov had argued that nuclear power must continue to be developed and he also had made critical comments on the Reagan administration.

Mr. Louis said Mrs. Bonner was now the only source of his conflict with the Soviet authorities.

■ Soviet Physicians Freed

Warren Getler of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Cologne:

Quiet diplomacy through international medical channels appears to have won the release of one, perhaps two, dissident physicians from Soviet detention camps, according to leaders of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Aleksandr Shatravka, a member of the dissident Soviet organization Moscow Group for the Creation of Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. is being released from prison and allowed to emigrate, said Dr. Yevgeni I. Chazov, director general of the Soviet Union's National Cardiological Research Center, and co-president of the physicians' group.

Vladimir Brodsky, a Jewish dissident physicist and co-founder of the Trust group, who was sentenced to three years of imprisonment in 1985, is being "considered favorably" for release, Dr. Chazov told a group of reporters at a conference of the physicians' group.

"It is our view that this move will contribute to creating an atmosphere of trust between the Soviet Union and the United States," Dr. Chazov said in Cologne. He added that the names of the two dissidents were brought to him by Professor Bernard Lown, the American co-president of organization, and he said that he had presented the case to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

MICHIGAN: *Pat Robertson Jolts 2 Rivals*

(Continued from Page 1)

e party's presidential picture in e long run, it did send a signal to epublicans that the religious right emerging as a political force.

"In the short run, I think this ows that Pat Robertson and the eligious right can organize and get fectively involved in the political ocess," said Edward J. Rollins, o managed the 1984 Reagan-sh campaign and has advised r. Robertson.

Some strategists contend that r. Bush's failure to demonstrate periority in the Michigan process uld encourage Senator Paul Laxof Nevada, or some other new ntender, to enter the scramble the Republican nomination.

Mr. Laxalt, a close friend of sident Ronald Reagan, has said will consider a bid if none of the present contenders, including Mr. Bush, emerges as "an acceptable" choice by early next year.

There were conflicting claims by the three camps on the number of precinct candidates each had filed. These claims may never be satisfactorily resolved. For one thing, the candidates for the low-level party positions are not required to declare a presidential preference.

With the Bush and Robertson organizations each claiming 4,500 candidates, and Mr. Kemp's supporters claiming 3,400, that adds up to 12,400. But state party officials said their best count showed that approximately 9,000 candidates had filed by the deadline.

The election of precinct delegates in August is considered the most important phase of Michigan's process for choosing delegates. The precinct delegates will have a dominant influence on the remaining steps of the process, including the state convention in early 1988 that will elect the state's 77 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Amid the confusion over numbers, everyone was claiming victory and rebutting negative assessments.

"Michigan will go down as Kemp's Folly," said one Bush strategist.

John Buckley, a Kemp spokesman, said: "It was a very bad day for George Bush. When we got into the Michigan system our most important goal was to make sure that the inevitability of Bush's nomination did not come to pass. We have done that."

PIES: *U.S. Faces Dilemma on Top Secret Information*

(Continued from Page 1)

ns system. Christopher Boyce, unskilled employee of TRW, a litary contractor, and a friend, ulton Lee, disclosed a host of rets about satellites for monitor-Soviet nuclear weaponry.

Administration officials contend t Mr. Pelton fits the Soviet intelnce operatives' pattern of exiting disgruntled present or forr employees who need money.

U.S. intelligence generally tries ecruit officials at the upper levof foreign governments. But the iet Union, officials say, concenes attention on the "little guys."

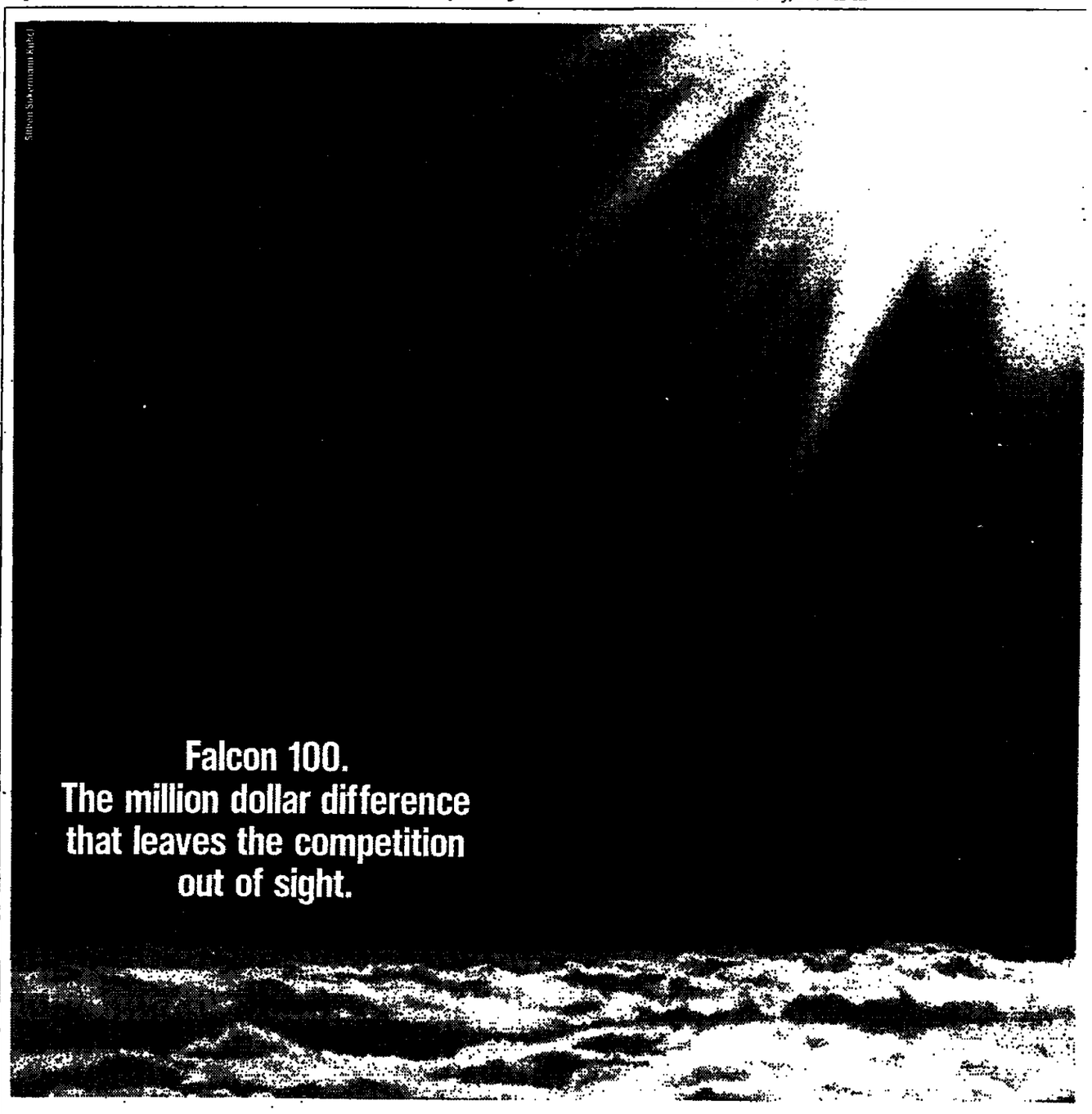
icials note that many of those who have done the most damage have sought out Soviet intelligence operatives to make deals.

Officials assert that Mr. Pelton's case is an example. The prosecution charged that he telephoned the Soviet Embassy in Washington in January 1980 with an offer of something "very interesting" to sell. Months earlier, he had filed for bankruptcy and resigned from the National Security Agency.

According to his bankruptcy filing, he had unsecured debts totaling $34,050. His salary at the agency in 1979, his final year of employment, was $24,500.

After leaving the agency, Mr. Pelton tried his hand at a variety of unsuccessful business ventures and poorly paid jobs. At the same time, prosecutors charge, he supplemented his income by selling to Soviet intelligence operatives virtually everything he could remember about agency projects. He was paid a total of $35,000 by the Russians, the government charged.

Mr. Pelton served as a budget officer of his branch at the National Security Agency. This gave him access to both current and future projects, according to testimony by a former supervisor.



After all, there are other corporate aircraft on the market with that type of cabin and two jets. But the comparison ends there. Because when you look at safety, performance, life span or resale value, the Falcon 100 is in a category of its own.

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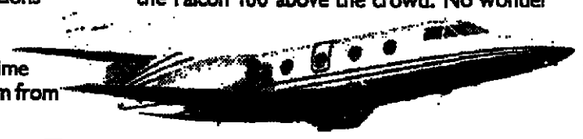

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Business takes off with Falcon

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Coming Chill

The latest forecasts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development would be warming if the world were starting from a better position. But the message, interpreted, is a bit chilling.

Growth in the industrialized nations is expected to proceed at about its normal cruising speed — the rate that can be sustained without boom or bust, without adding to inflation. Inflation may even come down further from its present low speed. This is a better picture than was seen before Christmas, and the credit goes to falling oil prices, the de-escalation of interest rates and to the hopes (we are still biting our nails) of renewed determination by America to bring its excessive budget deficit down. So why the chill?

Two cold fronts threaten. The richer nations, not to speak of the poor, start from a position of acutely high unemployment. At best, the economic growth in prospect will only stop unemployment from rising further. The immediate effect of prolonged joblessness is hardship and hunger; the longer-term effects may be worse. It is not that society is filling up with dropouts and layabouts: The silent majority of jobless are not of that ilk. But when many are left to live on government handouts, nations are deprived of some of the inquisitive and acquisitive instincts that underpin dynamic, growing civilizations. Does relief have to wait on the gradual slowing of the growth of the labor force, as the postwar baby-boomers age?

Equally disquieting are the huge imbalances in international trade. No substantial narrowing is foreseen in the unparalleled deficit the United States has with its trading partners, Japan and West Germany in particular, despite the fall of the dollar. Analysts adduce technical reasons for this. The first effect of devaluation is to make America pay more for a given mass of imports and earn less for exports. It is only slowly that U.S. producers are able to raise the mass of exports and replace imports by domestic production. Another reason simply reflects the size of U.S. deficits to date. These have had to be financed by borrowing from abroad, which adds to the interest America has to pay to foreign creditors. But the dangers cannot be glossed over. What, as the bad numbers continue, will be the reaction of currency market operators, who must judge not only the basic economy but how other operators will judge it? They may well bid the dollar down further.

Growth of demand in the West needs to be above its normal cruising speed if unemployment is to be absorbed — and, indeed, if the debt burden of poor countries is to be alleviated. And if payments problems between the rich are to be adjusted, demand must grow faster in countries with surpluses than in the weaker ones. Neither development seems imminent. The outlook is bad on the social front. And international financial problems may face America with the need to choose between a further sinking of the dollar and an increase in interest rates. Either would be unpleasant for all.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Panicky Trade Policy

The Democrats' trade bill has sent the Reagan administration into a panic, and the panic, as usual, is producing mistakes. The trade bill is something of an atrocity, fueled by congressmen's accusations that the White House does not take their constituents' trade complaints sufficiently seriously. The administration's response has been to rush around wildly, seizing good and bad cases indifferently and plunging ahead with them to demonstrate its responsiveness and, it hopes, to deflect the bill.

For example, the administration suddenly announced it was slapping a very stiff tariff on cedar shingles from Canada, the importation of which causes great grief in the domestic shingle industry. The Canadians have responded with a degree of fury that is difficult to understand unless you happen to know three things: At their meeting a year ago, President Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney agreed in the strongest terms to resist the temptations of protectionism in the commerce between their countries; the United States imposed this new tariff without a word of warning; and the tariff announcement came one day after the first meeting of the two negotiators charged by the governments of the United States and Canada with working toward a free trade agreement.

Why did the United States announce this tariff in a fashion that looked like a gratuitous blow at Mr. Mulroney — as well as a deliberate violation of all Mr. Reagan's trade pledges? There is no good answer; it was simply driven by panic.

In the current burst of American trade activity, some cases are well justified. In that category falls the latest round in the endless struggle over the European Community's wasteful and disruptive agriculture policy. But many of these cases are conspicuously shaky. Last week the administration said that it was going to require several countries to impose "voluntary" — read that as the opposite — quotas on the machine tools they sell in the United States. The argument is that national security requires a substantial machine tool industry. But you have to ask whether U.S. national security is well served by dependence on machine tools that are not competitive with those produced in West Germany, Switzerland, Japan and Taiwan.

Mr. Reagan always gives a ringing endorsement to open markets and free trade, in principle. In practice, his administration is rapidly lengthening the list of exceptions to the rule: automobiles, steel, textiles — and now cedar shingles.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Make Aid Come Alive

Never underestimate the allure of a fad. The Soviet government has blessed the staging of a Live Aid-style rock concert for the victims of Chernobyl. The proceeds will go to "Account No. 904," which is also the name of the concert, to be held Friday in Moscow's Olympic stadium. By coincidence, this Soviet expression of trendy moral hygiene occurs as the United Nations ponders the desperate plight of sub-Saharan Africa. That account's number is $100,000,000,000 — the amount of debt relief and aid sought by 44 of the world's neediest countries.

This is not the time to belabor the Kremlin's motives in aping America's voluntarism or to cavil about the size of the Africans' request. The coincidence of these expressions of charity and need raise a deeper issue. Why does not the obvious generosity of millions of individuals translate into timely and effective international aid? Why is it that Americans will stretch their hands across a continent, but won't use their fingers to write a congressman?

America's aid to the world's needy is a pittance, and the mere mention of "foreign aid" glazes the eyes of those who rush to give "live aid." One reason is that government itself has drained the humanity out of aid programs. Of the $16 billion the administration seeks for "development and security" assistance, 34 percent is earmarked for two countries, Israel and Egypt, and Secretary of State George Shultz proclaims it as essential to "the credibility of our security role in the region." However valid, that does not sing. Just as tuneless is the argument that foreign aid is good business — because 70 percent of it is spent in America.

How long since a president has been importuned to enact and not just parade the obligation of the prosperous to the poor? Why don't the balladeers sing on Capitol Hill for contributions to the World Bank and the International Development Association? Every U.S. dollar contributed to the association generates four more in gifts from other countries; you would think there was a folk song in that arithmetic.

Family farmers in 87 countries get seed, stock, tools and credit from a 10-year-old agency called the International Fund for Agricultural Development. A third of the beneficiaries labor in drought-stricken Africa. Shipping a ton of wheat to Ethiopia costs $400; IFAD can stimulate the production of a ton a year for a decade at half the price. Under the spur of some organized American volunteers, Congress has begun to petition the administration to open its purse to IFAD. Organization can do more than pass the hat.

The Soviet government is more callous than any other about foreign aid; it is stingy even toward friendly regimes such as Ethiopia. And it will never tolerate even charitable pressure from its people. But what is our excuse for dissipating the humanitarian impulse in one-shot rock concerts? Can no one make foreign aid come alive?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Tight Fists in the UN

It is doubtful that the current United Nations General Assembly conference on Africa will end with a show of good will as spectacular as that which followed the [Sport Aid] marathons in several capitals last Sunday. Not all of the delegates to the conference represent unfeeling giants who believe that economic development aid is just another arm to use in the broader ideological struggle. But even the most generous among them must take into account an economic crisis that calls more for budget tightening than for generosity.

— Le Monde (Paris).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630693.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-861061/6. Telex: 61170 Manager Dir. U.K.: Rohn MacKechan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Cosgrs, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

"Carry your bucket, mister?"

NATO: U.S. Isolationism Threatens

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS — The cloud hanging over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deliberations here last week was neither nuclear, arising from U.S.-Soviet negotiations, nor chemical, springing from NATO's reluctant agreement to approve U.S. production of new chemical arms for the alliance.

The cloud was a general fear of a revival of isolationism in the United States. In the course of five days I talked to seven defense ministers and senior NATO officials. Each raised the issue of the growth of isolationism in America and how it could harm an alliance whose political stability is already beset with problems.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said he "deplored" American isolationism; so do Europe's defense and foreign ministers. But they are not going to make much progress until they get to the roots of the problem. These are far deeper than the perhaps normal antipathy of smaller members of an alliance toward the superpower that dominates it militarily and politically.

Anti-American feeling in Europe appears to be stronger than it has been in 40 years. This is not simply the result of the bombing of targets in Libya. Some diplomats think the raid simply contributed to a growing sentiment that the United States had embarked on a policy of "military unilateralism" under which it felt free to take any military steps regardless of the sentiments of its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"After all, you went into Grenada without telling us," a senior British official said, "and Grenada's part of the Commonwealth. You consulted us on Libya. Thanks very much. But what do you do next?"

Europeans saw the Libya raid as part of a trend.

This view of Washington as prone to act only in what it considers its own interests and not those of the alliance began, senior officials believe, with the appearance of the Strategic Defense Initiative as an essential element in U.S. defense planning. Although government spokesmen in Washington have hastened to elaborate on the plan's supposed benefits to Europe, many highly placed military and political officials believe that, if found feasible and completed, it would serve as a viable excuse for a U.S. withdrawal into an armed and at times belligerent isolationism.

The advent of the SDI program was accompanied by the renewal of agitation in Congress for the withdrawal of American forces from Europe on the ground that the Europeans were not doing enough to improve their conventional defenses.

The defense ministers of 12 European NATO members were so concerned about this agitation that last week they stressed that "the presence of substantial North American armed forces in Europe, together with their rapid reinforcement capability and the retention of the U.S. strategic commitment, remains crucial to the security of Europe and of the alliance as a whole."

The ministers also noted the continuing need to inform the North American public about the "level and quality of the European contribution" to NATO.

Among the former world powers, certainly in Britain and occasionally in France, one encounters some sympathy with the U.S. position.

A British international civil servant conceded that U.S. foreign policy "shouldn't be bound by what minor powers think," but he deplored what he called the "American weakness of wanting to be powerful and at the same time liked by everyone. You can't do it; the best you can expect is to be respected."

Concern about American isolationism is likely to grow among NATO allies. How can this and future American administrations deal with this concern?

One approach is that Washington make a greater effort to explain its actions, not simply to foreign missions in Washington, but to the man in the street around the world.

Such efforts are made now, of course, but their effect is that of a father explaining to his child that he had been spanked for being a bad boy. The Europeans of NATO are not children. They grew up under the hardest of circumstances. One reason why they do not understand American policy is that it is presented to them as simply superpower policy.

Unfortunately for the NATO alliance and for the future of the United States in Europe, far too many Europeans tend to equate the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sure, the Russians were wrong in Afghanistan, an American will be told, but weren't you wrong in Libya and Grenada and Vietnam?

The trouble spots — the Middle East, anywhere in Africa, South Korea — are likely to demand U.S. military action in the next decade. It would be wise to remember that such action will require explicit explanation to America's closest allies if it is to have their support. The alternative is to retire to that isolationism which they fear and Americans should fear.

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Are We Striving Too Hard for a Seamless Alliance?

By William Pfaff

MADRID — The Trilateral Commission met in Madrid last week, on the eve of the May 22 conference of NATO defense ministers in Brussels. There was much concern over how to bring the allies closer together. In Brussels they were drifting farther apart.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle told the press before the NATO meeting that if the European allies would not cooperate with the United States on such matters as terrorism, Washington might keep its troops home. "When the U.S. looks for support [and] that support is not forthcoming in Europe, it will ... fuel the isolationist sentiments that already exist in this country, and make it easier for legislation encumbering the administration's freedom to place troops overseas," he said.

This is much what Henry Kissinger recently said. He called on Western Europe to take more responsibility for its own defense — nearly everyone in Washington wants that — but then went on to ask for "a high-level study group to define frankly what differences are foreseeable and how to manage them."

The necessary question is whether these differences can be managed.

In an address to the Trilateral gathering — which brings eminent and influential people together from North America, Japan and Europe — Felipe González, the Spanish prime minister, spoke of Europe as constituting "the parliamentary opposition" in the NATO alliance. It was a revealing metaphor.

The allies are indeed the opposition, as matters stand. Discussion in Madrid of economic tensions within the alliance had much more to do with conflict than with cooperation. Americans spoke of how to put pressure on Japan to control its exports and increase its imports. The Europeans, Japanese and Canadians considered how to impose an external discipline on the United States, which otherwise seems incapable of controlling either its deficits or the growing public sentiment for trade protection.

Differences are apparent among the allies on arms control, space weapons and defenses, chemical weapons, what to do about terrorism, how to control Middle East tensions and the Central American problem. The constant theme high-mindedly expressed in alliance gatherings is how to bring the troubled allies together again and get them to agree.

One must ask whether this goal is realistic. Clearly the economic interest of all lies in cooperation to protect the prosperity of each. That everyone must make sacrifices is commonly understood, though everyone struggles over what the sacrifices are to be.

It is not so evident that a purpose is served by trying to persuade everyone to accept the same political judgments and support the same security conclusions — which, in the nature of the alliance, inevitably means American judgments and conclusions. The effort is too often a waste of time. Even when Europe, Canada and Japan go along, they often remain unconvinced, and that produces bitterness on all sides.

One must ask whether it is realistic to expect unity on everything from space weapons to the Mideast.

A time has come to make distinctions between what is important in the alliance and what is secondary. If one were to admit that the allies differ, and go forward from that, the fundamental purpose of the alliance would receive a welcome emphasis.

The alliance exists to guarantee the security and stability of two industrially and geopolitically critical regions, Central Europe (West Germany) and Japan. It is extremely dangerous to obscure this end by disputes over how to interpret revolutions in Central America or what to do about Palestinian irredentism.

The European allies see terrorism as mainly a problem for policemen. Washington thinks it is a matter of undeclared war between states. Very well, let each get on with what each, in any case, is determined to do.

The United States is committed to Israel, and currently is going through an upheaval of fear and resentment of the Islamic societies. The latter is neither creditable nor justifiable; but there it is. Fine words spoken at alliance meetings will not change it.

Some European countries, on the other hand, have strong ties to Islamic nations. Spain has a profound cultural link to the Maghreb — the Moorish world. Italy had a tormented half-century involvement in Libya. France has taken upon itself responsibility to provide a certain stability to the sub-Saharan African states that it once ruled. And it will inevitably find itself drawn into any crisis provoked by the impending power succession in Tunisia.

The pluralism of the West is a good thing — in the Middle East and North Africa, elsewhere in Africa, in Latin America, in Asia. The need is for more, not less, independent initiative and originality of approach from the Europeans and Japan.

When the Western alliance was formed in the 1940s, notions of international federation and world government were very much in the air. NATO thus was conceived as no mere U.S.-Canadian-British military guarantee to Europe. It had to be something grander. If the United States committed itself to the integrity of Luxembourg, then Luxembourg would commit itself to go to war if anyone invaded the United States.

The conception was of a quasi-federative political and strategic union, leading toward a United States of the Democratic World. It was a flawed idea. It is time to recognize the value of diversity. It is time to concentrate minds on what the alliance really is about.

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Sport Aid: How the Geldof Gang Should Follow Up

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The 30 million people from 80 countries who ran last weekend in Sport Aid's "Race Against Time" did more than raise $100 million for Africa. They demonstrated that there is a new mood in the West demanding that the Third World's problems be tackled with more urgency than ever.

Bob Geldof, the pop musician turned fund raiser and organizer, is no flash in the pan. His constituency is now one that politicians may ignore at their peril. Even if there is a whiff of demagoguery about his appeal to the masses, officialdom would be well advised not to ignore "Saint Bob," but instead to hop on his bandwagon. The successes of Band Aid, Live Aid and now Sport Aid make it plain that the public is hungry for a new approach to the problems of poverty and famine.

Mr. Geldof's initiatives show that many people are no longer content to leave the fate of the Third World to the governments. Those governments' increasingly grudging approach to development assistance has been plain for all to see.

The worth to African nations of the European Community's new tradeand-aid pact, known as Lomé-3, is about the same as before — $4 per person per year — despite the recipient countries' urgent pleas.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, meanwhile, branded the United States in one report as one of the world's meanest aid donors in terms of its wealth. The rate at which the 24 OECD nations have increased their aid allocations has been halved: They now are raising their annual commitment, currently $30 billion, by a niggardly 2 percent a year. One reason Mr. Geldof's appeals succeed could be that they invite us all personally to reject our governments' parsimony.

Many development experts and aid agency officials are cool to Mr. Geldof's approach. He has been portrayed as an amateurish meddler who risks upsetting carefully laid plans. Yet his activities bring publicity and a sense of urgency to an area that has been subjected to too little outside scrutiny and where petty politics and bureaucratic rivalry seem to have slowed progress. The only thing wrong with Mr. Geldof's involvement is that he has failed to identify, and then fix in peoples' minds, the issues that really matter if the Third World is to be saved from disaster.

His organization has already begun to move from providing food in sacks toward offering aid that will build roads to allow the food to be distributed. Now Mr. Geldof should use his powers of mass communication to explain to his huge following that what developing countries need above all else is a fair deal. He should mobilize his entourage of musicians and sports stars to explain to everyone, from trade union members to business executives to consumers, that the best way to brighten the Third World's future would be to pay more realistic prices for its raw materials and commodities.

Tumbling commodity prices have saved the industrialized countries about $70 billion in import costs in the past year. These savings on metals, minerals and unrefined foods may account for as much as a fourth of the industrialized countries' present growth rate of about 3 percent.

The losers, of course, are mainly the Third World producer countries that can least afford any reduction in their foreign exchange earnings.

The International Monetary Fund recently calculated the consequences of black Africa's sluggish growth rate (around 2 percent in gross domestic product), and its annual increase in population of more than 3 percent. Like Mr. Micawber, it found the result to be misery.

The IMF said that even with 4-percent economic growth rates it would take most African states until 1996 to claw their way back to the living standards they had achieved in 1980, the last year when personal incomes rose. Other studies find that by the year 2000, the number of Africans beneath the starvation line will nearly have doubled, from the current 70 million to 127 million.

The situation adds up to a vicious circle for industrialized and developing nations alike: The dwindling of the foreign currency earnings of the poor countries reduces their ability to import industrial goods, increasing trade tensions with rich nations.

The UN's modest-sounding goal of raising black Africa's tiny 1 percent of world industrial output to 1.4 percent — is looking ever more remote. Yet if Mr. Geldof's ability to mobilize support could be harnessed to more complex issues, such as commodity prices, then his movement would truly have made a mark on the problem of famine.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTER

Restructuring NATO

This American, a 25-year resident of London, fully concurs with William Pfaff's opinion column "The Anti-Americanism of Britain's Left Is No Isolated Condition" *(May 22)*. A serious rethinking of the U.S. military presence in European affairs and a revamp of the Atlantic alliance are overdue. Constructively modified, a healthier and equally strong relationship can be produced.

After 40 years of an American-directed NATO, Europeans should be reasonably trusted to man and manage their primary defense positions. America's refined role would then continue as an integrated structural support while remaining directly based on U.S. shores or possessions in the manner recently proposed by Henry Kissinger. Bind this to a minimally sized trip-wire force of American troops based in exposed hot spots, and the linkage continues as at present.

The result would have many advantages and few negatives: Europeans would join even more closely to assure their mutual defense without a Big Brother determining the size, type and balance of their defense duties. This might help rekindle the European Community spirit. The United States's enormous military expenditures could be redirected to help it better fill the global responsibilities it has assumed.

VICTOR E. BRAMPTON.
London.

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Africa: Can Voluntarism Fill the Gaps?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Never have so many given so much nor wanted it to work so badly. Voluntary agencies are now spending more than $2.5 billion a year on Third World development. But the record of foreign aid is uneven. Can the Bob Geldof brigade learn anything from the foreign aid given by the Western and oil-state donors, now about $35 billion a year?

It is a difficult question simply because so little is known about aid; it is given by so many countries in so many ways to such a varied group of receivers. There is a great lack of collaboration among aid agencies, both in coordinating the delivery of aid and sharing lessons of experience. Most agencies only evaluate a small proportion of their projects. Only the World Bank systematically evaluates every one of its programs.

With so many donors operating in any given recipient country — the average is 25 — projects and equipment proliferate. Kenya's rural water supply depends on 18 different types of pump supplied by aid givers. Each has its own needs for installation, maintenance, parts and training.

This sort of complexity places heavy burdens on recipient countries. Yet both donors and recipients go on living with this approach. Recipients can play one donor against another. They fear donors might "gang up" on them if aid coordination were more effective. And donors are keen to pursue their commercial and political objectives, which would become confused if they worked too closely with other aid givers.

Still, somehow, aid often works. The emergency operations in Africa have saved millions of lives. They have not, however, come upon the key to sustaining development.

The record of rural development aid in Asia is much better. Without it the Green Revolution in India might not have happened.

Other improvements are visible. Aid that once went to finance metropolitan hospitals for the urban middle classes or to build housing the poor could not afford is now going to rural health clinics, paramedical workers and "sites and services" schemes to provide low-cost housing or upgrade squatters' settlements.

This approach is only beginning to be seen in Africa. Only a small part of total aid has gone into small-scale agriculture and livestock schemes and research into food crops.

And Africa has far to go. The famine, so widespread and so severe, has left deep scars — families have been broken up, governments have been weakened. But the famine was only the final coup de grace for a continent that had been on a downward slide since the second oil price shock in 1979. Per capita incomes and income distribution are now worse than they were 20 years ago. Africa is the only continent where both the percentages and the number of very poor have increased over the last decade.

But 1986 could be a year of opportunity. Recovery from the drought has brought lower food prices, and oil prices are down. Governments have started to reduce the overvaluation of their currencies, to increase agricultural prices, to lower urban wages and to reduce public spending. Five percent of Africa's public enterprises have been closed down or sold off during the 1980s. But even today, as the World Bank recently observed: "Doubtful projects continue to be financed." Amazingly, many of these are financed by outside donors.

Now that Bob Geldof has revolutionized fund raising for the voluntary agencies it remains to be seen whether they are the answer to Africa's crisis. Can they reach where government and World Bank aid programs have been unable to? Can their small-is-beautiful approach be more effective in a continent of dispersed settlements, poor transport and inadequate communications?

Some of the voluntary agencies are very good. Others are not, and no one, including Mr. Geldof, can ensure that all the new money is well spent. There is a real question as to whether the voluntary agencies that are having money almost showered upon them can absorb it without damage to their integrity.

The turnout for the Sport Aid run was impressive, and it would be tragic if in two years there was nothing to show for this. Virtue should not have to be rewarded. But unless the aid industry reports back success, no one will have these energies or enthusiasms again for a long, long time.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Ruling on Tobacco

NEW YORK — The U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision in the American Tobacco Company case [on May 29]. It rules that this combination is in restraint of trade and an attempt at a monopoly in violation of the Anti-Trust Law. The Court orders the dissolution of the trust, but allows the interests now composing it to rearrange their affairs on lines in harmony with the law, giving them six months therefor, with an extra 60 days if necessary. The Court says that proof of violations of the Anti-Trust Law is overwhelming, and that the trust's history is replete with acts the obvious purpose of which the statutes directly forbid. Sentiment is strongly against the tobacco combination, the financial organization of which has been perfected by highly questionable dealings with investors.

1936: Millions Underfed

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "The number of human beings in the world today who are regularly underfed is appalling. In Japan a high percentage of the population is suffering from under-nutrition. A recent investigation by the Health Committee of the League of Nations showed that 15,000,000 — one-third of the population — are underfed in Great Britain. In the United States, the number is estimated at between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000. The Rowett Research Institute last year revealed that 4,500,000 persons in Great Britain were eating considerably less than necessary for the exercise of normal vital functions. What are governments doing about this? They are encouraging restriction of food production and are spending money to make farmers grow less so food prices may remain high."

هكذا صدر الأصل

INSIGHTS

U.K. Nuclear Plant Emits Controversy

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

SELLAFIELD, England — For a first-time visitor to this idyllic county of West Cumbria, near where the Roman emperor Hadrian built his wall against Scottish invaders, the site," as it is locally known, comes as a hock.

No grand highway approaches it. Until the ast minute, there is no signpost along the nar-w, hedge-bordered road that winds past pic-uresque lakes and villages, down the mountains nd moors to the sea.

Sellafield is the site of the world's largest uclear reprocessing facility and the oldest com-ercial nuclear power plant. It rises unan-ounced from the coastal pastures, a huge, noke-belching monument to the 20th century.

Most West Cumbrians find its presence com-rting. The nuclear industry saved this remote strict when the coal and iron ore mines began close. It employs 11,000, one out of every ree workers in the area, and pours $3 million a eek into the local economy in salaries alone.

Many residents can quote reports by govern-ent and industry on the relative safety of the uclear industry as a whole, and the absence of nclusive medical evidence tying local ills to diation. It is difficult to find anyone who lieves what environmentalists and a minority physicians say about increased cancer deaths the district.

Even the tourists, who provide Cumbria's her main source of income, never seemed to nd the site, at least until an unintended dis-arge of radioactive sludge temporarily fouled s nearby beaches in 1983.

But for many in the rest of Britain, where uclear power has long been a raging debate, llafield is much of the argument. With acres spent fuel rods submerged in water awaiting rocessing, and the waste products of thou-ds more encased in concrete, pending a gov-nment decision on how to dispose of them, it believed to be the largest repository of stored ioactive materials in the world.

Among its other superlatives, Sellafield — own until 1981 as Windscale — also emits re radioactive discharges, making the Irish a the most radioactive large body of water. sh authorities have complained bitterly, and edish fishermen have hauled in radioactive h that Stockholm says come from here.

Looking out of place in the idyllic Cumbrian countryside, Sellafield is the site of the world's largest nuclear reprocessing plant and the oldest commercial atomic power station. The industry employs 11,000 people, or one of three residents, and adds $3 million a week to the local economy in salaries alone.

Before the April 26 Soviet disaster at Chernobyl, this was also the site of the world's only known graphite-core reactor fire. The tall concrete cooling tower still stands on the site. Plutonium for British nuclear weapons was being produced under it at the time of the 1957 blaze. While most of the radioactivity it spewed across miles of countryside has long since dissipated, the tower-top air filters are still too "active" to tear down.

SELLAFIELD has a record of what environmentalists say have been more than 300 radiation "incidents" during its 40-year history, including three minor but much reported accidents in January and February. The European Parliament voted to demand that Britain suspend its operation pending investigations.

A parliamentary committee has suggested the possible cancellation of foreign reprocessing contracts that it said have made the site "a dumping ground."

Government and industry officials say a dispassionate review of the facts simply does not support the case that it should be closed. Until recently, they have felt they were winning the battle for public opinion.

But that was before Chernobyl showed that catastrophic nuclear accidents can happen.

"Chernobyl will have a profound effect on public opinion and on the assessment of nuclear power," Environment Secretary Kenneth Baker told Parliament last week.

In the future, Mr. Baker said, "it is no good scientists or politicians simply asserting in a Panglossian way that everything is all right with nuclear power."

Pond 5, in the Fuel Handling Plant, is a huge indoor pool, 35 feet (about 11 meters) deep. Looking down from a catwalk high overhead, rows of boxlike canisters loom beneath the dark blue water. Two men consulting about machinery on a bridge over the radioactive liquid seem the cavern's only human occupants. The only sound is a hum, and the constant, echoing blip, blip of a security system whose silence or changing rhythm and tone would indicate something amiss.

Depending on the feelings and knowledge one takes inside, the building is filled with a sense of menace, or of man's mechanical ingenuity.

Although British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd. or BNFL, the government company that owns and operates Sellafield, maintains that it always has been willing to arrange tours for journalists and the public, a new, post-Chernobyl eagerness is evident. Public visits inside still require a two-month wait for security checks. But interest has been so high that BNFL will start hourly bus tours of the grounds for anyone who shows up.

UNTIL recently, BNFL tended to respond to public concerns with a curt "we're right and you're wrong," said Richard Staples, in charge of the environment for the Copeland Borough Council, whose territory includes Sellafield.

The installation began in 1947 as a top-secret nuclear bomb factory and officials now admit that the site's old imperviousness to the outside world encouraged what the Financial Times newspaper recently called "secrecy, suppression, denial, evasion, subterfuge, arrogance and bland reassurance."

The record stretches back to the fire on Oct. 10, 1957. The day after, a government statement said that no one was injured.

The next day, one worker was reported to have been contaminated in the incident. Four days later, that figure went up to "a few." After two days, milk within a radius of 14 miles (22.5 kilometers) was labeled dangerous and ordered destroyed. After five days, the contaminated area was expanded to 200 miles.

Most of Sellafield's current problems with the public began in November 1983, when a television program documented sea and air discharges and an incidence of childhood cancers 10 times higher than the national average. Three weeks later came the beach contamination, for which a British court ultimately found BNFL guilty of two violations of its own code.

This year, it seemed like scarcely a week passed without an incident involving Sellafield. In January, nearly a ton of uranium was inadvertently dumped into the Irish sea. A week later, a pump malfunctioned in the reprocessing building, releasing a mist of plutonium nitrate vapor that contaminated 11 workers. Shortly thereafter, a leak was found in its fuel storage pond. And, in the coup de grace, newspapers reported that a previous study of district cancer deaths had used figures underestimating the level of radioactive discharges in the early 1950s by a factor of 40.

BNFL responded to reports of the January and February incidents with a broadside against what its chairman called media "ignorance." The chairman at the time, Con Allday, wrote in The Times that journalists "will swallow any scare story fed to them by anti-nuclear campaigners."

A new management team was brought in on April 1. Adopting a markedly different tone, the new chairman, Christopher Harding, wrote last month in The Observer: "We shall certainly gain no credit from the public by complaining about the unfairness of it all. We shall do better instead to admit that, if people view us with suspicion, then it is almost certainly our own fault and we have to do something about it."

Since then, the company has provided relatively full explanations of every radiation accident here. Other than the 1957 fire and the 1983 emissions, they appear to have been minor.

As for the cancers — acute leukemias and myeloma (bone-marrow cancer) — the company and government reports have shown that similarly high levels exist in other "pockets" around Britain where there are no nuclear installations, showing, they say, that no certain connection can be made. Even the radiation effects of Chernobyl fallout in Britain, a company spokesman said in illustration, are no more than the dose equivalent of four weeks spent in Devon, the county in southwest England where natural radiation is the highest in the country.

Dr. David Todd, a general practitioner who was born and has lived most of his life in Barrow-in-Furness, 40 miles south of Sellafield, says that no matter how much the nuclear industry tells the public about how it operates, it cannot answer all the questions.

Four years ago Dr. Todd noticed that during 17 years of practice, he had had 11 patients die from myeloma and four from acute lymphatic leukemia — cancers believed associated with radiation. "It's an incidence you wouldn't expect to see in your whole professional life."

A Prize-Winning Writer Gone Native

...or 5 Years He Has Chronicled Life in a Northern Indian Village

By Elisabeth Bumiller
Washington Post Service

...N the Himalayas, where the enormous sky and silent mountains know how to put a man in his place, a Kremlinologist and ...mer Washington columnist lives in a mud-...l-stone hut that clings to the side of a hill.

...e draws his water from a well and cooks a ...kfast of flat Indian bread over an open fire ...e from wood he has scrounged for himself. ...villagers, at first suspicious of this strange ...igner, now tell him about their worries over ...harvest and the problems with their wives. ...writes it all down, then sends it out as a ...kly column for The Times of London.

...decade ago, Victor Zorza was living in ...shington and prowling through stacks of ...iet Bloc newspapers, looking for clues that ...ht help explain the Russians to his Western ...lers. He lived comfortably in Foxhall Vil-..., an odd duck of a columnist who did not go ...riefings or Washington lunches, but who ... an international reputation as an extraordi-...y analyst of Soviet policy. In 1968 his col-... won the British equivalent of the Pulitzer ...e for predicting the Russian invasion of ...choslovakia.

...hen in 1977, his 25-year-old daughter Jane ... of melanoma, one of the most painful ...ns of cancer. Mr. Zorza and his wife, Rose-...y, wrote a book about it, partly as a catharsis ... partly to promote the kind of hospice in

...r. Zorza has gone from ...redicting the fall of Nikita ... Khrushchev to ...ntangling the intrigue ...etween the Brahmans and ...arijans over the annual ...uffalo sacrifice.

...h their daughter had died. But as they were ...hing that book, "A Way to Die," in 1979, ... Zorza had a heart bypass operation. His ...ors told him afterward he probably had a ... to live.

"That was the final trigger," he says. "I said to ...elf, 'If that's so, then this thing I've wanted ...o all these years, I'm going to do it."

...hat thing was to write about "three-quarters ...e world's population," the rural poor of the ...loping countries, in a different way than ...ring their lives after a mud slide, cyclone or ... natural disaster.

"After all, that is not the truth about people's ...," says Mr. Zorza, 60, talking by a fire in a ..., run-down hotel a day's bus ride and walk ... the village.

...e wanted routine, family squabbles, politi-...elodrama — proof that illiterate paupers ...ich men when it comes to the complexities ...motion. He wandered all over India before ...ing in the Himalayas, in a village of 300 ...le, whose power struggles center on the ...le between the high-caste Brahmans and the ...jans, or untouchables. He insists on keep-...he name of the village secret to protect the ...cy of the people. They speak a Hindi hill ...ct, so he works through an interpreter.

...r. Zorza has lived in this village off and on ... 1981, but he always takes summer breaks ...gland with his wife. He has also spent time ...her villages for different perspectives. But ...riginal village is where he has done his best ..., and where his emotions run deepest. His ...ms about it have appeared in The Guard-The Washington Post and most recently in Times of London.

...r. Zorza has gone from predicting the fall of ...a S. Khrushchev to untangling the intrigue ...en the Brahmans and Harijans over the ...al buffalo sacrifice. He has drawn on even ...er investigative gifts to examine the jealou-...among two brothers who share one wife, ...our brothers who share three. "The eldest ...er can command any wife exclusively for ...g as he wishes," that column explained. ...other three brothers take turns with the two remaining wives, but no permanent attachments are formed. Tradition disapproves of anything that might split the family up into couples."

He has surprised both himself and his doctors by not only surviving but thriving. "Apart from the separation from Rosemary," he says, "I've never been happier in my life."

Mr. Zorza has always been a messianic man. For decades his Kremlinology column was his obsession, a vehicle for telling the West that the Russians did not have to be enemies. He worked seven days a week, far into the nights, certain that the future of the world depended on it. But in the last decade, he says, he has slowly become convinced that the East-West conflict is not as serious a threat to humanity as the despair of the world's poor.

HIS new mission is to establish "a new genre of journalism," to convince the serious press that it should have reporters regularly covering the ordinary lives of the rural poor. After all, he says, that is how most of the people in the world live; it is Americans who are peculiar. He argues that if they understand these people on an emotional level, Westerners will not just respond periodically with "guilt money" and "crocodile tears." Unless there is understanding, Mr. Zorza says he is sure there will be a slow disintegration toward "social breakdown," or a massive revolt of the world's have-nots against the haves. "This cannot go on," he says.

In the meantime, he has sacrificed seeing much of his son, Richard, a public defender in Boston, and living with his wife, who lives in their country house outside London. She developed breast cancer last year. Although Mr. Zorza went back to see her through the mastectomy, he returned to India a few months later. He says that they are not separated in the usual sense of the word, that they are still happy as "man and wife." He says she accepts his decision to live in the village — although not so readily these days as she did at first. "The separation is weighing much more heavily on us than we thought it would," he says.

On one level, his story is that of the idealist who had the nerve or the need to give up everything. But in looking at his life closely, it is impossible not to see that a major theme over 60 years has been, simply, death. Mr. Zorza has run from it, fought with it, defied it and now, in his village, come to terms with it. Certainly he has thought more about it than most people.

He is a Polish Jew, the only one of his family to survive the Holocaust. He once lied about his Jewishness to save his life, but then in England masqueraded as a Catholic for years after it was no longer necessary, always afraid that if six million died once, it might happen again. He denied to himself for months that his daughter, Jane, was really dying, remaining in Washington while she was in a hospital in London, facing it only after he confessed to her his own fears about death in the final days of her life. That changed him profoundly.

"Talking to her about life and death made a far more human person out of me," he says.

That pushed him a little nearer to the village, adding a "human dimension" to something he had already considered in theory. Jane had always wanted him to write about the poor, particularly after a trip she took to India that left her horrified by the misery. But it was not until after his heart operation, when he faced his own death once again, that Mr. Zorza rejected the advice of his doctors and went off to the mountains to stare the inevitable in its face. There he conquered it, for now.

IT happened one morning on his usual two-hour walk. He had left the hut, forgetting to take his daily medication to ease the constriction of his blood vessels. Until then, he had been certain the medication was responsible for his survival. It was not until he got to the top of a peak, out of breath and exhausted, that he realized that he had not taken it: "I opened my eyes and I said: 'That's it! I'm out! I'm free! I'm clear!' I was a new person no longer needing to think about dying."

Mr. Zorza is a taut, compact man, with a perpetually furrowed brow and a face lined and tanned by the sun. He is almost bald. On this afternoon he is encased against the chill in several thick sweaters and a heavy pair of hiking boots. He looks like he might be a serious trekker in town for a little rest, but the fact is, he is not a relaxing man to spend time with.

He has been described over the years as a perfectionist and an extremist, but a better word might be absolutist. Like many men devoted to a cause, he does not often step back and look at life with irony or much humor, preferring to see the world in more cataclysmic terms. But then, perhaps only such a disciplined believer could live the kind of life he does.

"It's a very physically taxing existence," he says. "I enjoy walking in the mountains, but I don't enjoy the hardships of life. I don't wear a hair shirt. But I do find it bearable. I don't have reason to complain."

He has come to this hotel because he is adamant about not having visitors at the village. He says an American college professor who had read his columns found his way there, uninvited, in 1983, and asked questions about the village tradition of polyandry, the illegal practice of two or more husbands for one wife. The villagers blamed him for the unexpected visitor, certain that the stranger was an official sent to arrest them. After the professor left, Mr. Zorza says the villagers made life so uncomfortable for him that he himself had to leave for a while.

Mr. Zorza returned to the village last October and spent the fall and winter working his way into the people's good graces. He says he cannot risk the appearance of another outsider. "It would destroy five years of work," he says.

In the village, his day begins at 4 A.M., when the village drummer sounds reveille. Soon the coughs and morning noises of Mr. Zorza's neighbors can be heard through the thin mud walls. The villagers head for the fields so they can be there at daybreak, but Mr. Zorza takes his two-hour walk up the side of a mountain.

After breakfast he takes another long walk, through the dry, barren hills to the fields, where he meets up with the villagers as they are taking their midmorning break.

"I sit around and chat," Mr. Zorza says. His interpreter is an Indian free-lance journalist, Veenu Sandal, a woman in her 30s who is a daughter in the family he lives with when he's in town. "I used to ask questions," he says, "but I've learned that that is very counterproductive because your questions betray what you're interested in. The villagers want to please, so they'll tell you what they think you want to know. They are very, very intelligent. So you wait for them to tell you things that are on their minds. You hear from person A about person B, and about person B from person C, and you slowly build that up. In that respect it's not unlike Kremlinology, because it really is putting together pieces of a jigsaw puzzle."

His old Washington friends would see that the considerable ego and intensity are still there. But Mr. Zorza says he has changed 'into a person guided more by emotion and feeling for other human beings.'

He goes home for lunch — usually rice, boiled cauliflower, carrots or cabbage, and dal, an Indian lentil stew. He writes down the important points of the morning chat and begins work on a column. "Sometimes I may work on a particular story for three months before it is ready for the telling," he says. "At any one time I may have a dozen possible column topics in mind."

The columns ran monthly in the Outlook section of The Washington Post during 1982 and 1983. They centered on so much deprivation and backwardness that it was a wonder there was any common ground with most readers, yet most of them fascinated and moved people. By the time the series was over, Mr. Zorza had achieved his goal of involving his readers on an emotional level, of showing them that the loves, hurts and ambitions of the villagers were not all that removed from their own.

Margaret Thomas/The Washington Post

Victor Zorza and his wife, Rosemary, who understands his need to live apart.

IN one of those columns, titled "Chicago Has Nothing on Indian Village Politics," the leader of the Harijans, a man whom Mr. Zorza calls Vijay, was running for village headman. He gave a lavish feast to shore up support among his fellow Harijans, which any Washington campaign director would immediately recognize as protecting his base. But after his base voters sobered up, they began to wonder who had paid for the fun. The benefactor turned out to be the leader of the opposing camp of Brahmans. Vijay admitted to his people that he had made a secret deal with the Brahman leader to keep the Harijans in their place.

"The man who had posed as their champion had sold out," Mr. Zorza wrote.

But Vijay came back to his constituents with a classic defense. "I need the support of at least some of the Brahmans to win," he told them. "But you are my people, and when I get to the top, I will take care of you."

That was three years ago. Mr. Zorza's new columns in The Times will explore what really happened to the man he called Vijay, although this time he will use his real name, and the real names of the others. The villagers at first requested anonymity, but Mr. Zorza says they have come to trust him enough to drop the request.

Year by year in the village, he says, he understands a little bit more.

"Some of the things I'm writing now are the very opposite of what I used to say before," he says. "The people who in the past I regarded as goodies I've found are baddies, and vice versa."

One thing missing from the columns is a sense of Mr. Zorza himself and they leave a reader wondering how Mr. Zorza himself has changed since he came to the village.

His old Washington friends would see that the considerable ego and intensity are still there. But Mr. Zorza says he has changed "into a person guided more by emotion and feeling for other human beings."

"Like so many other do-gooders," he says, "I used to think that I just loved people and that my work was for the benefit of the people of the world. But they were people in the abstract. The world was a sort of artificial construct. Now I know that it's people in the flesh, whom I live with and care for."

He looks back on his Washington life as "utter nonsense," a time when "I didn't see the world beyond my column, nor myself apart from it."

In the evening the villagers return from the fields and collect in the square to gossip until it gets dark. Mr. Zorza and his interpreter are there with them. At nightfall, sometimes the villagers make a fire from dry branches for warmth and light. "They make a lovely crackling sound, and some sparks fly," says Mr. Zorza. "So the evenings can be very, very pleasant."

He goes home for dinner, makes a few notes by the light of an oil lamp, and is in bed by 8 P.M.

"There is no time to get lonely," he says.

Victor Zorza was born Victor Wermuth in Kolomyja, a town of 30,000 in what was then eastern Poland and is now a part of the Soviet Union. He was the son of a small-town journalist, educated in the local schools until the Russians invaded in 1939. That year, at the age of 14, Mr. Zorza was deported with 2.5 million other Poles to Siberia. He was separated from his parents, and never saw them again.

When he arrived in what he describes as "a sort of primeval forest," the Russians "gave us axes and saws and said, 'Cut down your trees and build your huts.' And that was that." A few months later he managed to escape, hoping to get back to Poland, even though he knew the Germans had sent most of the Jews there to concentration camps. "I was driven by a kind of desperation," he says.

If he should die, the villagers would take his body to the banks of the river for cremation, he said, 'and the drummer would drum, and his sons would dance, and people would make funny remarks about this strange foreigner.'

He train-hopped along the trans-Siberian railway, staying with Russian families "who took pity on an orphan boy." It was at this point, he says, that "I acquired this feeling for the Russian people, as distinct from the system."

When he finally made it to the border, he signed up with a group of Poles who were being sent to England to train with the Royal Air Force. But he first changed his name from Wermuth to Zorza, the Polish word for dawn, fearing that a Jew would be rejected by the elite unit he was joining. A few months later he was in London, still passing himself off as a Catholic. When the war was over he could have told the truth, but as Mr. Zorza said to Jane, "I got in deeper and deeper."

"A Polish Jew isn't a Pole, he's a Jew," he told her. "And here I was masquerading as a true-blooded Pole, accepted as such, listening to jokes about Jews, and downright obscenities, and remaining silent."

When he married, he told Rosemary that his mother had been Jewish. And over the years, he says, the truth "came out in bits and pieces."

"It was a very slow process, within the family, and outside the family," he says. He becomes embarrassed. "It makes me look and sound a bit of a creep," he says. "And you see, I don't think I am a creep."

Mr. Zorza stayed with the Royal Air Force until 1948, when he joined the British Broadcasting Corp. as a monitor of the Soviet broadcasts. By 1956 he was writing his weekly column on the Communist world for the Manchester Guardian, and by the early 1970s, when he made Washington his base, his analysis was appearing in newspapers all over the world, including The Washington Post.

The column consistently ran against the prevailing orthodoxy, and frequently infuriated U.S. policy-makers. It was said that the column was often so detailed that it could be understood only by the 17 best-informed people in town. Yet over the years Mr. Zorza basked in scoop after scoop; he wrote of the Sino-Soviet split, for instance, years before it was publicly acknowledged.

He stopped writing the column to work with his wife on the book about Jane. Published in 1980, "A Way to Die" is deeply moving but at times so graphic in its descriptions of the pain Jane endured that it is difficult for the uninitiated to read.

THAT is because the Zorzas wrote it for the people they had been — for cancer patients and their families. "We knew that in order to help people," Mr. Zorza says, "we had to be absolutely ruthless with ourselves and Jane. You don't speak ill of the dead, but we show that there were times when she was a bitch. And the trouble is that everybody who is going through that cancer situation, patient or family, behaves in the worst possible way about it, and feels guilty. We wanted to tell people this is natural, it cannot fail to happen."

It has become dark outside, with quiet streets and bright stars in the cold sky. Inside, the fire has finally warmed the room. Mr. Zorza is drinking tea and consuming most of a bar of Swiss milk chocolate, clearly content for the moment to be back in civilization, such as it is.

He has been in much better health in the village, but he still has been sick much of the time with diarrhea and stomach troubles. Those are times, he says, "when I begin to doubt whether I really want to be doing this."

"Sometimes I get very tired, physically tired," he added, "and I ask myself, 'Am I right in putting a higher value on a visionary ideal than on the happiness of my immediate family and myself?' "

There is a pause. Finally, slowly, he says: "The answer to that won't be known for several generations. You see, if what I'm doing is taken on by others, it will still take several generations to change people's attitudes but by going home I'd be giving up all this." His soft voice begins rising. "No, there's something still to be done," he says, with conviction. "And it very badly needs to be done."

The next morning is quiet, warm and intoxicating. The sky is a deep blue, the kind only seen high in the mountains. Mr. Zorza is sunning himself on the hotel balcony. He already has said this morning that, yes, to die in the village would be fine. Now he is happily imagining his funeral.

The villagers would take his body to the banks of the river for cremation, he says, "and the drummer would drum, and his sons would dance, and people would make funny remarks about this strange foreigner."

He is warming to the subject. "But the best thing about it," he says enthusiastically, "would be the obituaries. Because instead of concentrating on my achievements in Kremlinology, this would be a good enough story for them to talk about the village. And you know I'm a newspaperman first and last." He seems a little disappointed that he won't be around to write it.

"And they could not help examining my motives and reasons," he says, "and maybe they would even publish some columns posthumously. And then, maybe, people will see that it's worth doing.

"I think it would be the best death possible."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Thesis on Holocaust Scandalizes French

PARIS — A French agricultural engineer, Henri Roques, received a doctoral degree with first-class honors from the University of Nantes last June for his thesis claiming that Nazi gas chambers may not have existed, the French press reported this month. The thesis has caused an uproar. More than six million people, most of them Jews, were killed in the gas chambers during World War II.

Among those who denounced the thesis were the French deportees' association and the Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam. Alain Devaquet, French minister for research and higher education, said he was "deeply indignant." He has ordered an investigation into the university's procedures for awarding advanced degrees.

Mr. Roques, 66, said he based his 371-page thesis on a comparison of three different confessions by Kurt Gerstein, a Nazi SS officer. The confessions were contradictory, he said, and therefore cast doubt on the existence of gas chambers.

Asked by French reporters about photographs showing naked prisoners being herded to the gas chambers, he said, "The Nazis wanted to humiliate them, and if their heads were shaved, it was to fend off lice, known carriers of typhus." He said the lethal cyclon-B gas might have been used as a disinfectant against epidemics, adding, "The Germans are a very clean race."

Moluccan Republic: A Vanishing Dream

THE HAGUE — For the first time since an estimated 12,500 Moluccans arrived in the Netherlands 35 years ago, one of them, John Lilypaly, 42, has been elected a deputy in the Dutch parliament — one more sign that the 50,000 Moluccans in Holland are beginning to put down permanent roots.

Moluccans in the Netherlands staged violent protests in the mid-1970s, including two seizures of hostages, in an effort to force the Netherlands to intervene with Indonesia for the establishment of an independent Moluccan republic.

In 1949 the Netherlands had transferred sovereignty over the Dutch East Indies, including the Moluccas, to Indonesian nationalist forces. The Moluccans, the backbone of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army, felt betrayed and set up a separatist Republic of the South Moluccas, which was soon suppressed by Indonesia. The soldiers and their families, brought to the Netherlands in 1951, insisted that their exile was temporary, pending independence for their homeland through Dutch intercession.

Last month the Dutch government pledged yearly payments to former Moluccan soldiers or their widows, and a museum of Moluccan history. Most Moluccan leaders have quietly dropped their demand that the Netherlands help them establish their own republic.

Irish Airport Built On Grit and Prayer

KNOCK, Ireland — A local Roman Catholic priest's dream came true this week when the first commercial flight took off from the new airport here with 100 pilgrims to the shrine at Lourdes, France. The Reverend James Horan said he had been dreaming of an airport ever since he had seen "how an airstrip had transformed the economy" in Lourdes. In 1979, to help put Knock, a remote village of 400 souls in western Ireland, on the map, he persuaded Pope John Paul II to stop over during his tour of Ireland and visit the shrine to the Virgin Mary. Nearly half a million people showed up.

Father Horan then persuaded successive Irish governments to pump money into the airport project. In 1983, after having spent £9 million ($13.5 million), the government called a halt. But the determined priest managed to raise the balance privately. He now has visions of regular flights to the United States. So far, only day flights to Britain have been scheduled.

Reuters

John Lilypaly, 42, a member of the Labor Party and the first Moluccan to be elected to the Dutch parliament.

Chernobyl Fallout Affects Birds' Flight

MILAN — At least 150 carrier pigeons, apparent victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster last month, failed to find their way home during an annual racing competition, the environmental monthly Airone reports. Of 270 birds launched in Marseilles, only 120 returned to their base in the northern Italian town of Piacenza. The magazine quoted experts who said they suspect radiation damaged the birds' navigational senses. Carrier pigeons are believed to navigate by the sun, the earth's magnetic field and their own sense of smell.

HARING, Netherlands — The Chernobyl accident coincided with the yearly migration of birds to northern Europe via the Soviet Union, and many songbirds, especially nightingales, died after arrival at their breeding places in Finland, according to a Dutch environmental group here. The organization said a high rate of radioactivity was found in their bodies.

— Compiled by SYTSKE LOOIJEN

'Contra' Accord on Decision-Making Strengthens Moderate Leader's Hand

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The leaders of the main Nicaraguan rebel organization have ended a three-week meeting in Miami, altering their alliance to give more power to relative moderates led by Arturo José Cruz, according to Nicaraguan and U.S. sources.

No major leadership shifts occurred, sources familiar with the discussions said, but civilian officials will be given greater control.

The talks were the most intensive internal review by the rebels, who are known as "contras," since they began as a 500-member cell, recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, more than four years ago.

Those at the meeting included Mr. Cruz, an economist who is seen as the least hard-line of the rebel political leaders; Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the political leader of the 10,000-guerrilla Nicaraguan Democratic Force; and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a businessman based in Costa Rica.

They are the senior directors of the new U.S.-backed umbrella group known as the United Nicaraguan Opposition.

Mr. Calero retained his position. He has been widely criticized in recent months by opponents within the movement who allege that he is corrupt.

He also has been under pressure by Reagan administration officials who contend he does not appeal to a broad range of Nicaraguans opposing the Sandinist government in Managua.

Sources familiar with the discussions said that removal of any of the highest-ranking leaders was never seriously considered. "This was a struggle over power, not personalities," one observer said.

But after protracted wrangling, the sources said, the leaders adopted new rules proposed by Mr. Cruz for appointing and dismissing guerrilla field commanders, making decisions among themselves and subordinating all rebel organizations to their rule.

The leaders also agreed to develop rapidly a guerrilla front in southern Nicaragua. The new front is to be independent of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Rebel forces thus far have suffered a virtual rout in southern Nicaragua.

The moves are seen as strengthening the hand of Mr. Cruz, who enjoys the confidence of a more Washington legislators than does Mr. Calero or Mr. Robelo.

Rebel leaders and Reagan administration officials say they hope the actions will improve the prospects for congressional approval of a $100-million package of military and nonlethal aid expected to be debated in Congress again on June 16.

It remains unclear how the changes will affect the course of the fighting in Nicaragua, where Sandinist troops have held a clear upper hand for most of the past year.

According to one official of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, many anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan exiles have been demoralized by the much-publicized differences among the rebel leaders.

One member of the force said that some rebel fighters in Nicaragua and at base camps in Honduras were "depressed and very alarmed" by reports of the disputes in Miami.

Rebel sources and U.S. officials said Mr. Calero voluntarily ceded some of his influence to ward off a move by Reagan administration officials to force him to do so. One U.S. official in Washington said: "We said, 'You guys work it out or we'll have to work it out for you.'"

The sources said the three leaders had agreed to Mr. Cruz's ultimatum that they make most decisions by "majority rule," shorthand for saying that Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo can outvote Mr. Calero.

They reportedly agreed that naming of guerrilla field commanders must be done by what they call "consensus," meaning all three must agree. But after hours of debate, the leaders reportedly decided to leave the dismissal of military commanders to a majority vote.

Mr. Cruz agreed early on that the day-to-day operations and tactics of the rebels on the battlefield would not be subject to vote or approval by the top three leaders in exile, the sources said.

■ Honduras Backs 'Contra' Aid

President José Azcona Hoyo of Honduras said Wednesday that his country would face "an extremely serious problem" if the U.S. Congress did not renew aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, some of whom are based in Honduras. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Lawsuit Links Rebels to Drug Sales

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Two journalists filed a $23.8-million damage suit Thursday, contending that a group of former Central Intelligence Agency officials and Nicaraguan rebels has sold cocaine to Americans and used the profits to arm and train a military force to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The Christic Institute, a liberal, nonprofit law firm in Washington, filed the suit in U.S. District Court in Miami on behalf of Tony Avirgan of National Public Radio and Martha Honey of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Avirgan and Miss Honey asserted they were injured by a bomb set by Nicaraguan rebels or their supporters in Costa Rica in May 1984 and aimed at Edén Pastora Gomez, then a rival rebel leader. The bomb killed eight persons and injured more than 25.

The ring "laundered" the earnings from the sale of cocaine through banks in the United States, the complaint said, adding that the funds were used to illegally buy hundreds of tons of guns, ammunition and explosives in Miami.

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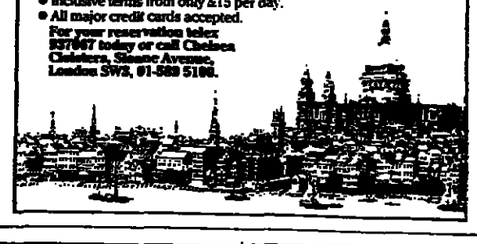

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May 30, 1986

International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- *On your own in China*
- *Walking the Downs*
- *Bond Street's 300 years*

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

The airline bazaar

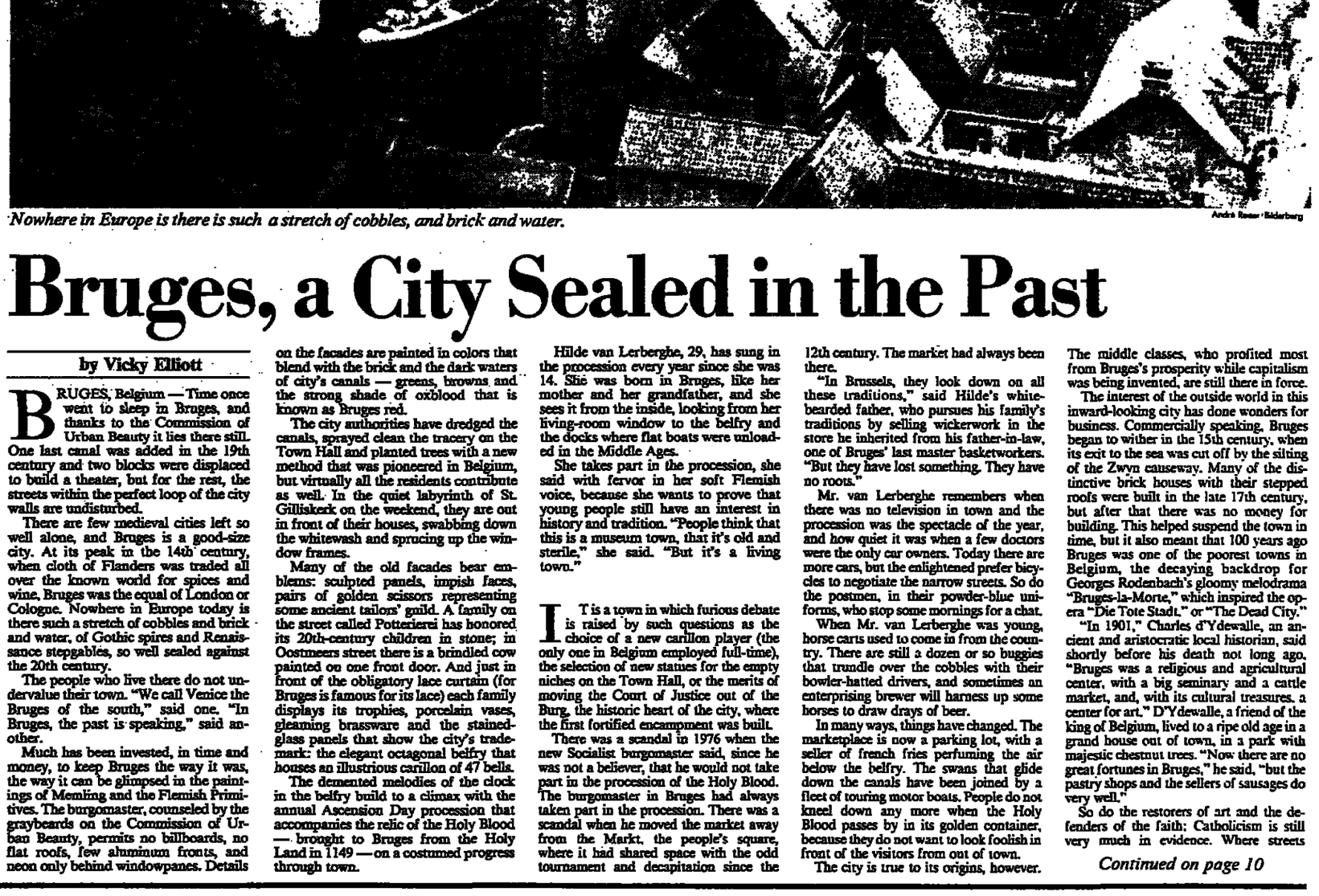
■ This is the year of the impulse, as well as the intrepid, traveler in Europe. Faced with the general unwillingness of American tourists to tour where they used to, airlines and tour operators are jostling with the almost unseemly fervour of bazaar traders to offer bargains and special inducements. Initial suggestions included the notion that the Soviet Bloc countries might be a safer bet for those worried about terrorism; that hadn't got anyone off the ground before the Chernobyl disaster created a new and even more insidious fear. Now we see British Airways staging what almost amounts to a lottery, and TWA offering special rates to young people (between 18 and 27) to help fill its trans-Atlantic seats. Other airlines, obviously hoping that fears will fade with time, are concentrating on reducing cancellation penalties on Apex and other special fares, agreeing with the U.S. travel director who pointed out that the only hope of getting Americans to Europe this year is to encourage the idea of impulse-travel. KLM and Iberia are among those waiving or reducing certain penalties; so is Aer Lingus, although it is adding something of a Catch 22 condition in that you must prove you are canceling for fear of terrorism. None of it may make much difference. Another U.S. travel agent, visiting London to be shown how safe things are there for tourists, said flatly that it was fad as well as fear that was keeping people away. "Going to Europe just isn't fashionable any more." The new chic destination? Alaska. It's short on museums, ancient monuments and sun, perhaps, but also short on seething political malcontents.

Versailles renovation

Next Wednesday, 85 newly renovated rooms in the Chateau of Versailles will be opened as part of the History Museum there, spanning two centuries from 1715 (Louis XV) to the early 19th century. Some of the rooms are royal apartments that have been restored to their original form, including the apartments of Louis XV's children. Forty-eight other rooms dealing with earlier centuries already were open. When King Louis-Philippe created the History Museum, his architect destroyed many of the apartments (with the exception of those of the king and queen), to create large exhibition rooms; subsequent renovations then altered the Louis-Philippe work. The current renovation, which took seven years, has preserved 25 rooms in the style created under the citizen king, but has attempted to restore original furniture, fireplaces and wood-panneling in many of the other rooms. Some of the furniture and artifacts had been kept for years in the palace's stores; the rest was imitated by master artisans.

Kashmir cachet

One of the earliest and most beautiful trophies that travelers to the Orient brought home to adorn themselves and others was the Kashmir shawl with its finely coloured distinctive borders. Its precise origins are lost in antiquity but it has certainly been produced continuously in Kashmir since the 16th century. Real enthusiasm in Europe was sparked when Napoleon's generals brought them back from the Egyptian campaign sashed around their waists. The ladies of the Empire adopted them as warm outer garments to cover the flimsy white dresses then in vogue. The Empress Josephine was said to have collected hundreds of the very finest shawls, and such was the craze at this time that it became a subject of caricature (see illustration). During the 19th century, however, France became an important producer of its own version of the Kashmir shawl. A magnificently illustrated history — "The Kashmir Shawl and its Franco-French Influence," by Frank Ames — traces the development of the design, production and use of this lovely garment. It is published by The Antique Collector's Club, 5 Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Tel: Woodbridge (3943) 5501. A collector's item in itself. ■



Nowhere in Europe is there is such a stretch of cobbles, and brick and water.

André Rosier/Bilderberg

Bruges, a City Sealed in the Past

by Vicky Elliott

BRUGES, Belgium — Time once went to sleep in Bruges, and thanks to the Commission of Urban Beauty it lies there still. One last canal was added in the 19th century and two blocks were displaced to build a theater, but for the rest, the streets within the perfect loop of the city walls are undisturbed.

There are few medieval cities left so well alone, and Bruges is a good-size city. At its peak in the 14th century, when cloth of Flanders was traded all over the known world for spices and wine, Bruges was the equal of London or Cologne. Nowhere in Europe today is there such a stretch of cobbles and brick and water, of Gothic spires and Renaissance stepgables, so well sealed against the 20th century.

The people who live there do not undervalue their town. "We call Venice the Bruges of the south," said one. "In Bruges, the past is speaking," said another.

Much has been invested, in time and money, to keep Bruges the way it was, the way it can be glimpsed in the paintings of Memling and the Flemish Primitives. The burgomaster, counseled by the graybeards on the Commission of Urban Beauty, permits no billboards, no flat roofs, few aluminum fronts, and neon only behind windowpanes. Details on the facades are painted in colors that blend with the brick and the dark waters of city's canals — greens, browns and the strong shade of oxblood that is known as Bruges red.

The city authorities have dredged the canals, sprayed clean the tracery on the Town Hall and planted trees with a new method that was pioneered in Belgium, but virtually all the residents contribute as well. In the quiet labyrinth of St. Gilliskerk on the weekend, they are out in front of their houses, swabbing down the whitewash and sprucing up the window frames.

Many of the old facades bear emblems: sculpted panels, impish faces, pairs of golden scissors representing some ancient tailors' guild. A family on the street called Potterierei has honored its 20th-century children in stone; in Oostmeers street there is a brindled cow painted on one front door. And just in front of the obligatory lace curtain (for Bruges is famous for its lace) each family displays its trophies, porcelain vases, gleaming brassware and the stained-glass panels that show the city's trademark: the elegant octagonal belfry that houses an illustrious carillon of 47 bells.

The demented melodies of the clock in the belfry build to a climax with the annual Ascension Day procession that accompanies the relic of the Holy Blood — brought to Bruges from the Holy Land in 1149 — on a costumed progress through town.

Hilde van Lerberghe, 29, has sung in the procession every year since she was 14. She was born in Bruges, like her mother and her grandfather, and she sees it from the inside, looking from her living-room window to the belfry and the docks where flat boats were unloaded in the Middle Ages.

She takes part in the procession, she said with fervor in her soft Flemish voice, because she wants to prove that young people still have an interest in history and tradition. "People think that this is a museum town, that it's old and sterile," she said. "But it's a living town."

IT is a town in which furious debate is raised by such questions as the choice of a new carillon player (the only one in Belgium employed full-time), the selection of new statues for the empty niches on the Town Hall, or the merits of moving the Court of Justice out of the Burg, the historic heart of the city, where the first fortified encampment was built.

There was a scandal in 1976 when the new Socialist burgomaster said, since he was not a believer, that he would not take part in the procession of the Holy Blood. The burgomaster in Bruges had always taken part in the procession. There was a scandal when he moved the market away from the Markt, the people's square, where it had shared space with the odd tournament and decapitation since the 12th century. The market had always been there.

"In Brussels, they look down on all these traditions," said Hilde's white-bearded father, who pursues his family's traditions by selling wickerwork in the store he inherited from his father-in-law, one of Bruges' last master basketworkers. "But they have lost something. They have no roots."

Mr. van Lerberghe remembers when there was no television in town and the procession was the spectacle of the year, and how quiet it was when a few doctors were the only car owners. Today there are more cars, but the enlightened prefer bicycles to negotiate the narrow streets. So do the postmen, in their powder-blue uniforms, who stop some mornings for a chat.

When Mr. van Lerberghe was young, horse carts used to come in from the country. There are still a dozen or so buggies that trundle over the cobbles with their bowler-hatted drivers, and sometimes an enterprising brewer will harness up some horses to draw drays of beer.

In many ways, things have changed. The marketplace is now a parking lot, with a seller of french fries perfuming the air below the belfry. The swans that glide down the canals have been joined by a fleet of touring motor boats. People do not kneel down any more when the Holy Blood passes by in its golden container, because they do not want to look foolish in front of the visitors from out of town.

The city is true to its origins, however. The middle classes, who profited most from Bruges's prosperity while capitalism was being invented, are still there in force.

The interest of the outside world in this inward-looking city has done wonders for business. Commercially speaking, Bruges began to wither in the 15th century, when its exit to the sea was cut off by the silting of the Zwyn causeway. Many of the distinctive brick houses with their stepped roofs were built in the late 17th century, but after that there was no money for building. This helped suspend the town in time, but it also meant that 100 years ago Bruges was one of the poorest towns in Belgium, the decaying backdrop for Georges Rodenbach's gloomy melodrama "Bruges-la-Morte," which inspired the opera "Die Tote Stadt." or "The Dead City."

"In 1901," Charles d'Ydewalle, an ancient and aristocratic local historian, said shortly before his death not long ago, "Bruges was a religious and agricultural center, with a big seminary and a cattle market, and, with its cultural treasures, a center for art." D'Ydewalle, a friend of the king of Belgium, lived to a ripe old age in a grand house out of town, in a park with majestic chestnut trees. "Now there are no great fortunes in Bruges," he said, "but the pastry shops and the sellers of sausages do very well."

So do the restorers of art and the defenders of the faith: Catholicism is still very much in evidence. Where streets

Continued on page 10

SHOPPING

Sounds of Palermo's Vucciria Market

by Sari Gilbert

PALERMO, Italy — "*Bedda, che bedda! Provatelo, assaggiatelo.*" The repetitive wail of the paunchy fishmonger ("Beautiful, so beautiful! Feel it, taste it") pierces the early morning Sicilian air, ringing out distinctly over the din of the bustling outdoor market.

On Piazza Caracciolo, the heart of Palermo's Vucciria market, housewives with shopping baskets on their arms stop to admire the shapeless gray mass of *neonata*, or newborn minnows, which Palermo cooks manage to transform into delectable fish cakes. A group of men, early risers on their way to work or perhaps in search of employment, are at nearby stands enjoying snacks of boiled octopus, fried spleen or raw shellfish.

Rival fishmongers raise their own singing voices in lively contest, drawing attention with dramatically sweeping arm movements to their morning catches. With Palermo's seaport only a short walk from the main entrance to the Vucciria on Via Roma, it is hardly surprising that fresh fish — a staple of Palermo cuisine — is sold at the market in abundance.

The largest, though not the oldest, of Palermo's old-city street markets, the Vucciria came into existence — probably in the 14th century — as a *piazza di grascia*, meat market, hence the name Vucciria, originally *boccheria*, from the *boucherie* of the French who once ruled Palermo. Later the meat market moved elsewhere and the Vucciria became a *mercato di foglia*, a "leaf" or vegetable market. Today it sells all kinds of food products as well as housewares and, on its fringes, products such as transistor radios and cassettes.

Several other Palermo markets have a longer history than the Vucciria. The Arab origins of the Capo market in the upper part of the ancient Seralcadio neighborhood, where in the 9th and 10th centuries the Saracen rulers housed their mercenaries, are evident in the market's spill-over spread along two long, winding, intersecting streets.

The Ballaro food market on the west side of Via Maqueda gets its name from the Arabic for market square.

These markets tend to be somewhat cheaper than the Vucciria. But the latter gets the best produce in town. It also performs a social function as a traditional meeting place and gossip exchange for those who do not live in the immediate old-city neighborhood. Indeed, some Palermo sociologists believe that, given the postwar real-estate boom on the city's edges — which has led to a sharp decline in the number of inhabitants of the historical center and a consequent urban degradation — the Vucciria can be given much of the credit for keeping the metropolis alive.

In November 1544, the Marquis of Terranova, then the city's leading official, decided that Palermo's shopkeepers needed some control. He ordered that shops be forbidden to display their *frutti ed herbi* on the public way and forced to keep all merchandise inside. History neglects to say what, if any, immediate effect these orders had on Renaissance urban life, but a visit to the Vucciria today indicates that, in this area of Palermo at least, it's unlikely that the law got much attention. As in any eastern *souk*, shoppers have to navigate among baskets of blood oranges, crates of foot-long pale-green squash and burlap sacks of rice, chick peas, beans, lentils, pepper and flour that spill out into the middle of the street.

They wait patiently while a shopkeeper exchanges pleasantries or recipes with a regular client, and endure the verbal or literal sleeve-plucking of merchants eager to make a sale. Every indication is that they heartily enjoy it. The Vucciria not only provides the essentials for the hearty meals that are a Sicilian characteristic, but offers the visitor a stimulating visual feast.

Greengrocers' displays are piled high with burnished purple eggplants, sun-ripened tomatoes, red bell peppers, miniature artichokes, baby zucchini, red or white onions, huge lemons, and other fruits, from pumpkins and melons to persimmons and prickly pears. Sicilian vegetables and fruits are widely agreed to be among the best in Italy.

Some merchants concentrate on appetizers. One display that included about 20 types of olives also boasted mounds of pickled vegetables, a variety of dried and smoked fish and red-hot *peperoncini*. An old woman sells ropes of garlic, nuts in the shell and out, dates and raisins, pungent-smelling dried oregano and many other spices. At the entrance of several of the market's groceries, a display shelf will hold a cone or pig's head shape of dark red tomato paste, bought by the *etto* (100 grams). Cheese stores offer wheels of parmesan and *pecorino* as well as such local cheeses as spicy *caciocavallo*. Freshly slaughtered goats and lambs dangle over outdoor butchers' boards. Bakeries sell bread and the Sicilian biscuits and cookies — *mastacci oli, tarallini, reginelli* — that are particularly good when dunked in a glass of sweet wine.

For those who get thirsty, no need to despair.

Roberto Koch

There is solace for those who get hungry on the spot: take-out red or white pizza at the bakery, stands selling fried or boiled meat or fish snacks, and two local restaurants — the Shangai, with a balcony overlooking Piazza Caracciolo, serving typical Sicilian dishes such as pasta *con le sarde* (sardines), *con broccoli* or *alla norma* with eggplant, and the Maestro di Brodo in Via dei Panieri ("Basket Street"), where every day but Sunday one can lunch on tortellini, rice or pasta in broth plus meat for the equivalent of $5 to $10.

For those who simply get thirsty, there is no need to despair. At the Taverna Azzurra in the nearby Discesa dei Maccheronai ("Sloping Street of the Maccaroni Makers") are all sorts of drink on tap, including the local sweet wines *zibbibbo* and *sangue siciliano* — "Sicilian blood."

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Airlines' Bonus Programs Spreading Beyond U.S.

by Roger Collis

FIVE years ago this month, American Airlines introduced in the United States one of the most successful marketing ideas of all time: the first frequent-flier program. This year 100 airlines will give away more than $3 billion in free flights and class upgrades as rewards to loyal customers. Mileage counting has become an addiction with U.S. travelers — more than seven million people are enrolled in one or more programs — and the habit is starting to grow among frequent travelers in other parts of the world.

Although most frequent-flier programs are run by U.S. airlines for North American residents, anybody can participate, openly or covertly, depending where you live; all you need is a U.S. mailing address. A few programs are actively marketed to non-U.S. residents — for example, those of Northwest Orient and American Airlines in Britain. Most major foreign carriers have tie-in arrangements with U.S. programs, and some airlines, such as Philippine Airlines, Japan Air Lines, Air India and British Midland Airways, have inaugurated their own programs. Mileage can be racked up not only by flying, but by using hotels and car rental companies that participate in the awards.

The idea is simple, if not the practice. For every mile you fly (normally on a full-fare economy ticket) you earn a mile of credit. Typically, business class will earn you 25 percent more and first class 50 percent more. Hotels usually count for 500 to 1,000 miles on a per-night or per-stay basis and car rentals for 500 miles a booking. Airlines often give bonus miles to stimulate traffic on soft routes or at certain times of year. In most cases, not every route qualifies. Other things to look for in the small print are whether there is a time limit on using bonus miles and whether awards are limited to flights originating in the United States.

The miles can add up faster than you think.

Awards usually start at 10,000 miles, generally with an upgrade from coach to first class on U.S. domestic routes. At the mid-range of 60,000 miles, free tickets start to materialize. For example, American gives two economy-class round-trip trans-Atlantic tickets on American or British Airways from Oct. 1 through April 30.

The top prizes come for 100,000 miles and up. At 100,000, TWA offers two round-the-world economy tickets on TWA or Qantas with a week's free U.S. car rental with Hertz, 50 percent off six nights at any Marriott hotel and two free nights at certain Hilton hotels in the United States. At 150,000 miles, American offers two free business-class round-trip tickets on Singapore Airlines from the United States to four destinations in the Far East, seven days' free car rental with Avis and a 35-percent hotel discount at Inter-Continental and Sheraton. The big payoff on Pan Am is two first-class passes for 30 days of international travel, free car rental and 35-percent hotel discounts when you reach 225,000 miles. United tempts you to accrue mileage credits up to 350,000, when you can take a luxury cruise for two on Holland-America Lines and get first-class air transfers. (Mind you, someone who travels that much probably hasn't got the time, but many brokers advertising in the business press will buy frequent-flier bonuses. Be aware, though, that this may break airlines' program rules.)

If you are a frequent trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific traveler, you can accumulate miles faster than you think. A London-Los Angeles round trip is worth about 20,000 miles and New York-Tokyo about 30,000 miles if you count hotel and car rental credits. Three or four such trips and you are in line for the most of jackpots.

It does not make sense for most people to belong to more than one frequent-flier program. When deciding which to join, think first about which airline and its tie-in partners best serve the destinations you visit most often. Mike Williamson, a fare specialist at Hogg Robinson Travel in London — which reviews 21 mileage bonus programs worldwide in its May/June business travel newsletter — said American's AAdvantage, Pan Am's WorldPass, United's Mileage Plus and TWA's Frequent Flights Bonus were the best U.S.-based programs, especially for non-U.S. residents.

American has tie-ins with British Airways, KLM, Singapore Airlines, Qantas, the Inter-Continental and Sheraton hotels, and Avis; Pan Am with United, Republic, Inter-Continental, Sheraton and Hertz; United with Air France, Swissair, Air New Zealand, SAS, Lufthansa, Pan Am, the Westin and Meridien hotels, and Hertz and Budget car rentals; TWA with Eastern, JAL, Qantas, Marriott, Hilton (U.S.) and Hertz. It's an incestuous business. Effective June 1, all Pan Am WorldPass members will be enrolled in American's AAdvantage program — members of both will be able to accrue mileage and use awards on either carrier.

One guide through the maze of mileage points and awards in competing frequent-flier programs is a software program sold by Trigger Technologies Inc. of Chatsworth, California. It is called FATS (Frequent-flier Awards Tracking System) and comes in corporate and single-user editions.

There are no awards for guessing why most European airlines have not adopted frequent-flier programs. In the United States the idea was launched to foster brand loyalty in the wake of deregulation. There is no such imperative in Europe's tightly regulated skies. Tariffs are fixed by governments and airlines cannot discount tickets except through the back door with travel agents. Hans-Rudolf Hagedorn, tariff manager of Swissair, said: "In Europe, there's no urgent need" for the programs. "If the competition is there, it is very meager." European airlines, he said, are involved in "not a price but a service competition."

One exception is British Midland Airways' Passport program, introduced for domestic routes in November 1984. (Internal flights in Britain are partially deregulated.) For every 30 single legs between London and Glasgow, Edinburgh or Belfast, you get a free weekend return ticket. There are additional awards when you have completed 45 and 60 legs. Then there is Virgin Atlantic's "instant mileage" award: Fly on its "Upper Class" either way between London and New York and you get a free economy-class ticket for that route when you board.

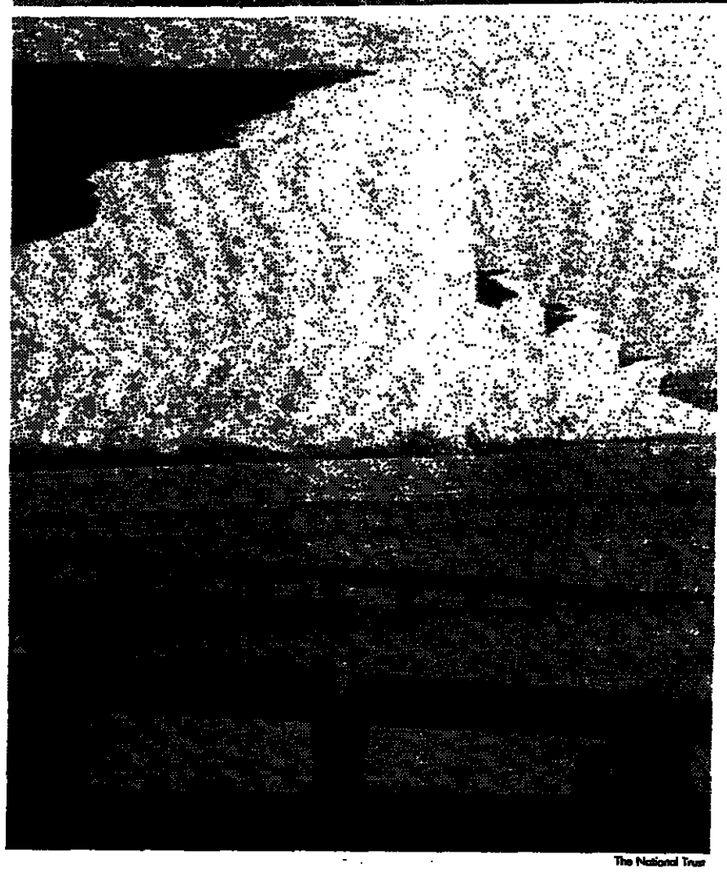
A more likely development in Europe is the growth of international season tickets on routes between pairs of cities. Swissair claims to have invented the idea 25 years ago on the Geneva-Zurich and Geneva-Basel routes. Air France and Air Inter run similar programs in France. A season ticket is available on Air France or Swissair between Geneva and Paris, in response to competition from the French high-speed trains.

Some Asian airlines have been more adventurous. Rack up 10 one-way legs on Air India between London and India, or five one-way legs between London and New York, and you get a free one-way ticket from London to New York. Philippine Airlines has a program limited to first and business class (you must have a Manila mailing address) whereby you get one mile of credit for every five miles flown. When your credits amount to 6,697 (the distance in miles between London and Manila), you get a free one-way ticket between the two cities.

This is the first of two columns on frequent-flier programs. Next week: the conflict between the corporation and the individual traveler, and the tax implications.

Rambling Up and Over the Downs

by Denis Herbstein



The National Trust

The views are distant and surprisingly gentle; the white cliffs signal the start of the Downs.

HERE is a suggestion for the Continental European who needs to ditch car, plane, city streets, Gitanes and (most) daily newspapers in the interest of sanity and physical well-being. The prerequisites for setting this crazy idea in motion are a willing pair of legs, dry and comfortable boots, a decent map and a raincoat. All you do is go to Ostend, Calais or Dieppe, take the cross-channel ferry, and at Dover, Folkestone or Newhaven simply start walking.

The countryside of England and Wales is festooned with 100,000 miles (160,000 kilometers) of footpaths and bridleways, many of them short strolls across farmland, though I have walked legally through a front garden as the family took tea on the veranda. Here you technically have the same right of access as if you were walking along Piccadilly, though farmers have been known to block the way with barbed wire or head-high wheat.

Southeastern England is criss-crossed by long-distance paths, or LDPs, which reveal to the rambler aspects of the countryside only glimpsed by road or rail travelers. Even the British prefer to do their rambling in the Pennines, Scotland or the Lake District, where the hills are higher and civilization seems farther away. But the counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey, though full of touristy landmarks, are suprisingly good for getting away from it all.

The White Cliffs of Dover signal the start of the North Downs Way, which runs from Folkestone and Dover westward to Farnham 140 miles away in Surrey. Downs are small, rounded chalk hills, never more than 1,000 feet (300 meters) high, the outer cusps of a calcareous dome that once covered much of the southeast. The porous soil makes for easy, springy walking. The views are gentle and surprisingly distant. On a warm summer's day England has the air of a Gainsborough landscape laid out at your feet.

The ancient Britons used the high ground of the downs as a safe artery of communication. Megalithic burial chambers are found at Trottiscliffe and Kits Coty in Kent. Canterbury, the ecclesiastical capital of England, is less than two days' walk from Dover. Beyond, the path is sometimes shared with the Pilgrims' Way from the ancient city of Winchester to St. Thomas à Becket's shrine in the cathedral at Canterbury. These days the pilgrims' route is often a road bearable only to those walking for spiritual reasons.

Across the Weald uplands region that separates the chalk outcrops, are the South Downs. The path through them starts at the seaside resort of Eastbourne and climbs straight up to the spectacular cliffs of Beachy Head. An easy six-day walk to near Petersfield, the South Downs Way is accessible from the ferry at Newhaven, a short train ride (or, preferably, an hour's walk) away.

Each of the Downs walks is dotted with picture-postcard villages, such as Alfriston in East Sussex, Steyning in West Sussex, Shere in Surrey, Charing and Chilham in Kent, many with bed and breakfast accommodation, all with pubs serving the real ale that for some walkers is the sole reason for an outing. Beware, pubs close from 2:30 or 3 to 6 P.M.

CLOSE by the Downs walks are grand old country houses, notably Firle House, Leeds Castle and Churchill's country house at Chartwell, which by the National Trust has opened to the public. The Downs routes are marked by an acorn logo, fixed to signpost or stile. It is difficult to get lost.

There is a spot on the North Downs where you can catch a glimpse of London's skyline 25 miles away, appearing like a shot from a science-fiction movie.

The Saxon Way (logo, a horned helmet) traces the coast around Kent as it was before William conquered. The sea has withdrawn over the intervening centuries, so the path is now five miles from the coast in some places. History and ozone make a fine mixture.

Kent, peering anxiously across the channel to the perilous Continent, had good reason to fear attack. The Saxon path begins at Gravesend (where Pocohontas is buried), runs past the ruined Saxon forts at Reculver and Richborough to the magnificent Dover Castle, to the martello watchtowers that necklaced the coast to warn of Napoleon's army and to the more recent pillboxes, a reminder that in the last war thousands of Kentish people died in air raids or cross-channel artillery bombardment.

The Saxon walk ends over the border in Sussex, at Henry James's Rye, which is a short train ride to Eastbourne, where you pick up the South Downs Way, or better still, the Wealdway.

This is the most rural and varied of the walks in the region, crossing the South Downs, climbing into the heavy clay of the High Weald — through Hundred Acre Wood, where Winnie the Pooh and Christopher Robin might be espied — and down to the valley of the Medway, then over the North Downs to the Thames Estuary at Gravesend. Here you can pick up the Saxon path again . . .

The Weald is a world of prosperous farmers, cornfields and cattle. The only hiccups are busy-body dogs and boot-gripping clay after rain. It is a solitary country, but when you meet the natives they are generally, despite what foreigners say, bluff and helpful.

Other LDPs connect into this grid. The London Countryway circumnavigates the capital, the Sussex border path does what it says it does and the Vangnard Way slices the Weald from Croydon, south of London, to Seaford, two miles from the Newhaven ferry.

You can spice the day with culture along the way, or just attend to the simple things — a modest breakfast of eggs, bacon, sausages, toast and marmalade, then 10 miles in the morning, cheese and pickle sandwiches and an apple for lunch, more languid milage in the afternoon, a rustic supper, and to bath and bed.

Rambling is the most popular outdoor activity in Britain, and has spawned a teeming literature. Local bookshops and tourist offices will have guides and maps. Geerings bookshop in Bench Street, Dover, is close to the ferryport, while Stanford's at 12 Long Acre, London WC2, has a comprehensive rambling list. For added interest, why not include a specialist guide on birds, wildflowers, trees, butterflies, or perhaps cloud formations? Collins's "The Complete Guide to British Wildlife" is a good reference. You may also want to carry binoculars, and a hip flask to help you over the final miles. And now is a chance to read "Great Expectations" while in the neighborhood of Chatham, the town of Dickens's teen-age years, or Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" on the very turf trod by his chatty pilgrims.

It is a good idea to join the Ramblers' Association at 1 Wandsworth Road, London SW8, which has done much to popularize walking and take on recalcitrant landowners; and the Youth Hostels Association at 14 Southampton Street, London WC2, which often has accommodation close to paths The Ramblers put out a bed and breakfast guide with more than 2,000 addresses. In the holiday season, book in advance, or at least on the day you expect to arrive. Tourist offices have bus and train timetables.

The region is not well-served with camping sites, but often a farmer will allow a tent to be pitched in his field for free or for a small charge.

A word about the weather: Its most relevant characteristic is its changeability, especially in summer. Days will be mild and wet, or mild and dry. There is no way of telling which. The only way is to find out for yourself.

Denis Herbstein is a London-based journalist. An avid walker, he is the author of "The North Downs Way," published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Bruges

Continued from page 9

cross, there are statues of the Virgin set into the cornerstones, and flurries of clergymen still turn up for the procession of the Holy Blood in their pink, pom-pomed birettas and embroidered chasubles. As often as not, there will be one cassocked priest or nun traveling in each local bus, and many homes still have devotional images and rosaries hanging on the walls.

The seminary is still going strong, and there are still convents of Carmelites, Benedictines and the Arme Klaren, or Poor Sisters of Clara. Brother Warnier, who orchestrates the 2,000 people in the Holy Blood procession, visits the Arme Klaren on the eve of the big day every year, bearing a basket of eggs that is supposed to ward off rain. The tradition works, more or less: Nobody can remember when it last rained and the procession was canceled, but then nobody remembers when the skies were not overcast.

One of the most restful places in a city that has more than most is the Béguinage, built around a loop of trees and grass for a lay order of women who chose to live apart from the world. The *béguines* are gone now, but every Sunday the Benedictine sisters who inherited their slanting trees and daffodils put on their predecessors' 15th-century coif, held in place by no less than 30 pins. The church is always open.

Behind the facades of the white stepgabled houses, where the *béguines* used to live their independent lives, there is a quiet cloister and a guest house. It is a place where the air is pure. "When you step in through the gate," said one of the sisters, her face framed by a starched white coif, "it is as if you were covered with a cloth of peace and silence."

The Mother Superior is Swiss and girlish and has decided that the only way she can deal with the tourists who try to peer through her office window is to surprise them by waving back. She sweeps down the peaceful corridors, ironing out small problems with a lively grace, moving past the cloistered garden and the recreation room where, in the evenings, the 25 nuns busy themselves with their pillows of lace. "Lace is 'in' at the moment," said the Mother Superior. "It's a sport that amuses us greatly."

If lace is now a passion in Bruges, it used to be an industry. At the Lace Center on Balliestraat, the classrooms fill up every weekday afternoon as young girls learn the elaborate choreography of the thread, stifling giggles and shuffling the wooden bobbins. Their great-grandmothers learned at the school on Naaldenstraat, or Needles Street, because they had to eat.

In about 1900 there were 7,000 lacemakers in Bruges, working as much as 12 to 16 hours a day for a few pennies to make the delicate confections of birds and flowers that can now be seen in the Grouthuse Museum. Madeleine and Gabrielle Verschaere, two sisters aged 87 and 88 who lived on the Walplein for 50 years, remember the summer nights when everyone worked outdoors to save fuel, reflecting the light of the lamp in basins of water, and the winter nights when they brought their work to the stove to stir the potatoes and not waste a minute.

"We lived more in the street than in the house," Madeleine said. "There were pumps at the corner of the street where we had to come to collect buckets of water and wash the vegetables."

They have no lace around the house; they had to sell it all. Gabrielle, however, passed on the art to her granddaughter, who wears in a necklace, pressed between two circles of glass, a small rosette of lace she made one afternoon.

Quiet days in Bruges.

André Rener/Bildarbeg

The sisters' house is full of relics: oval photos that show them as young women, ancient kettles, the stove that is a presence in the main room. Virtually every house in Bruges is a depository of history. It comes downstairs for the procession of the Holy Blood, when residents rent chairs out to the spectators: some straight-backed with rush seats, some upholstered in petit point, some with carved panels and studded leather.

Each building has had its share of transformations. In one, the basement where the boiler sits may be an arched 13th-century crypt; in the next, an alcove that served as part of a family chapel may be filled with crockery. The buildings themselves are always changing uses; the lace school that is now a convent, the British consulate that is now a school, the hotel on the canal in Augustijnenrei that started as a storehouse, became a merchant's home and during the 19th century was a factory for cigars.

Some of the buildings became museums, such as the Groeninge or the Arentshuis with their airy galleries. But private homes are often museums that live, for this is a city of collectors. There are people with a weakness for majolica, for Delftware, for 16th-century altar figures. Ladies keep drawers full of ships of lace, safe in envelopes, given to them on special occasions by their neighbors down the street.

Most households have a shelf of books about the city. Hugo Vrielynck, who as a young journalist amused himself collecting the legends of Bruges, has a stack of leather-bound volumes; one shows the Holy Blood procession in the 18th century, a phantasmagoria of heraldic birds and beasts representing the guilds.

Vrielynck and his wife keep bees and sheep on the flat land near the coast, but they live on Blekerstraat next door to De Vlissinghe, Bruges' oldest drinking hole, where the clientele is robustly Flemish and the beer glasses chink to the sound of the billiard balls.

The Vrielyncks' home is full of memories. In the last days of World War I, Vrielynck's father was killed by a bomb on a dike just outside the town, but he left his paintings, scenes of icebound canals and Flemish ladies in the snow wearing heavy black capes and white lace bonnets.

"Now the young go out," said Vrielynck's wife, an independent spirit who likes to go by her maiden name, Yolande Hubrecht. "In those days, we learned the piano, and we had our embroidery and lace." Her children have told her it is now dangerous to ride her bicycle in town, and she says it is a long time since she has been in the marketplace, all of seven minutes away by foot.

She has, however, traveled to see her son, who works in the United States. She was not altogether impressed by rural West Virginia. "You have to take the car to get a cup of tea," she complained. "There aren't any streets with houses."

She sums up, perhaps, what distinguishes Bruges, a town with a plan, an intelligible town built on a human scale, which relies for its beauty not on the grandeur of its situation but on the work of humans.

It takes some hours to walk around the ramparts, and the newcomer may lose his way in the back streets. But there are always landmarks, the great towers of St. Savior's cathedral, St. Mary's, and the belfry. On a hazy night, illuminated from below, they cast their shadows on the clouds. ■

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TRAVEL

A Slow Road in China

by Kate Singleton

In China bicycles are standard and essential means of transport for the lone traveler. Jose Bown

CHINA is a country of weird, beautiful landscapes, of villages untouched by industrialization, of cities feverishly trying to catch up with the present and stretch out toward the future. China is elusive for Westerners, perhaps because it has influenced us more than we have influenced it. If you want to see the "real" China before it disappears, you should go it alone, or at least independent of the official tour. For delicate latter-day sensibilities, this canmean putting up with quite a lot.

First, there are a few items you should buy before you *set* foot in the People's Republic: a pair of plastic or smooth wooden chopsticks, a largish enamel mug plus lid, three small, light hand towels and, if you're traveling in summer, a sleeping-bag sheet. All are available in Hong Kong, where most people spend a couple of days waiting for individual travel visas. You should take along the usual medicines as well, but don't weigh yourself down with siege supplies of shampoo, soap, toothpaste, chocolate, soft toilet paper. You can buy these as you need them in China. Traveling light is absolutely fundamental, as you'll discover the first time you have to fight your way onto public transport.

The main reason for fitting yourself out in advance is hygiene, which in China can be difficult to achieve or maintain. If you stick to the big international hotels you'll be all right, but you won't see much of China. The biggest threat is hepatitis, which is endemic in many areas. Standards of dish-washing leave a lot to be desired, so avoid the chopsticks and glasses supplied by the small restaurants and food stalls whose sizzling dishes are so tasty. Stick to hot cooked foods, bottled beer and tea.

Some China hands would never dream of eating anywhere except in major hotels, but official food is bland while real Chinese food features myriad subtleties in savor and consistency. You'll also enjoy the wide range of *xiao chi* ("small food" — snacks) that you can buy at street stalls in cities like Kunming, in Yunnan province. If you see it being fried or steamed or grilled, you're pretty safe.

The three small towels, or *mao jin*, are useful because they dry quickly and take up little space. The Chinese manage to wash and dry themselves with one towel, as you'll see in trains, where they hang them up by the windows to dry out between ablutions. You'll have one dry *mao jin*, one damp one, and one that will come in handy as a pillow case. If you ever find yourself staying in one of the hotels that basically cater to Chinese travelers (until recently foreigners were not allowed into them) you'll probably discover that the sheets are not changed very often. That's where your *mao jin* and sleeping-bag sheet come in. Actually, the sheet is less necessary in the winter, as you will likely be going to bed half dressed: There's no heating south of the Yangtse River.

The ideal night attire is the long-legged thermal underwear sold in general stores throughout the country. It is excellent and cheap. In Shanghai and Beijing you can buy Western versions of the same thing. Underwear of this sort can be worn comfortably under clothes when you go cycling through the countryside or climbing up mountains in the cold mountain.

You can rent bikes in most places and you can pedal as far as your muscles can take you. Areas of extraordinary natural beauty, such as the Yangshuo district in Guangxi province or Dali in western Yunnan can be explored at leisure, at a rhythm that seems to have been banished from the Western world.

China is full of delights, but you should also be prepared for a few things you will never get used to. Public toilets with no doors or running water are disconcerting. The worst is unquestionably the Chinese habit of spitting, with all the noises that precede and accompany it. This is like a national nervous habit, as commonplace as clearing the throat in the West. The Chinese spit everywhere and continually: in the street, in buses and trains, in restaurants, in the recently reactivated temples and churches. While they're at it, likely as not they'll blow their noses, without handkerchiefs — for the Chinese there is nothing more repulsive than the Western custom of carrying nasal excretions around in the pocket.

The authorities in Beijing began to realize a few years ago that spitting was deemed unattractive by many Asians as well as Westerners, so in 1982 they started a great anti-spitting campaign (the threat to tourism and trade was probably a greater inducement than any sanitary considerations). Fines were introduced for offenders, notices were put up in public places and spittoons became a regular feature of street furniture. Definite improvements can be registered in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, but the word does not seem to have spread much further afield than that.

While we're on this sticky subject, a short quote from an earlier traveler may help put things into perspective:

"In all the public places this filthy custom is recognized. In the courts of law, the judge has his spittoon, the crier his, the witness his, and the prisoner his; . . . In the hospitals, the students of medicine are requested, by notices upon the wall, to eject into the boxes provided for that purpose, and not to discolour the stairs. In public buildings, visitors are implored . . . to squirt their quids into the national spittoons, and not about the bases of the marble columns. But in some parts, this custom is inseparably mixed up with every meal and morning call, and with all the transactions of social life."

This refers not to China today but to Washington, D.C., as seen by Charles Dickens in 1842. ■

Kate Singleton, a Milan-based journalist, recently returned from an independent tour of China.

ond Street's 300 Years of 'Superior Taste'

by Veronica Horwell

LONDON — Next week Bond Street will be uncharacteristically, communally *en fête*. There will be very English celebrations, the sort that small towns have for coronations — a pageant, costume parties, bands, a ball at Sotheby's, a street party for children (in case of rain, not in the church hall but the Time-Life Building).

These and other shenanigans are sponsored by American Express and are spectably, in aid of a medical charity. The excuse is that Bond Street, at least amended of all London shopping streets, is 300 years old this year.

In the 1680s a consortium of real-estate speculators, "certaine rich citizens and mechanics" as the diarist John Evelyn called them, bought and demolished the almost new but abandoned Clarendon House, which had been home to Charles II's disgraced lord chancellor, Edward Hyde, first earl of Clarendon. The developers promised a new town and a most magnificent piazza (the latest in planning), but they were a pretty shady lot. The front man was Sir Thomas Bond — knight, papist, loaner of money to the king. He took a portion of a lease for tenements just north of Piccadilly. After his death in 1685 they named what little had been erected for him.

Behind Bond were a goldsmith with a big cash float and a contract to collect the unpopular hearth tax; a couple of building subcontractors with bad records for defective workmanship; and a pair of scriveners to handle the written stuff. Most were bankrupted by the project. The goldsmith died in debtor's prison after the revenue authorities leaned on him for £200,000. Legal wrangling over the titles lasted the next 30 years, and a development meant to be high-rent urban houses and apartments was meanwhile irregularly finished and equipped with a prefabricated wooden chapel (total churchlessness would have lowered property values).

This was the period when shops as we know them were being invented in Europe's capitals — not merely the front ends of workshops, warehouses or stalls, but more luxurious premises grouped together. Bond Street lengthened along as far as the Tyburn Road (now Oxford Street). The upper floors of its Georgian terraces were furnished lodgings "mostly inhabited by the nobility and gentry." On the ground floors were sold treats and aristocratic necessities. Boswell was pleased with his rooms in Bond Street, Lawrence Sterne died there in awful want, Dean Swift drank with his cronies at the Literary Club and Nelson recuperated from the amputation of his arm conveniently near the suites of the best surgeons and doctors.

The street "abounded with shopkeepers of both sexes and superior tastes," Pennant's Survey of London noted. There were sideshows such as "the display of an incontestable Mummy of Cleopatra and Sheba's sword," and the Bond Street loungers hung about all afternoon to watch as titled ladies stopped at Robinson the confectioners for "pistachios, prunellor and flowered jelly in glasses."

Whatever the mode, Bond Street would adjust to accommodate it. In the Regency, the prevailing style was characterized by the Bond Street Roll — a gait "like a porpoise in a storm," as George Coleman's play "The Heir at Law" had it — and the Bond Street Bloods boozed with Byron in the Pugilistic Club kept by the prizefighter "Gentleman" John Jackson. As the nation became an empire, its men stayed in Bond Street (in, for instance, Long's hotel: "best devilled soles and whisky and soda in London") and sent for accountrements to Gilbert and Goatley, bootmakers; Tossell, late Cracknell, breechesmaker; and the Highland Sportsman Shooting Agency. The last grand lodgings in Bond Street were those of the actor Henry Irving, who lived over Asprey the jewelers, among tiger skins and cigars, with never a housemaid disturbing his den.

Ladies preferred the new, northern Bond Street to Sir Thomas's end, and they visited only within limited, acceptable hours, but it was the one thoroughfare where they actually descended from their carriages to shop, Queen Victoria included. She bought knitting wool and plain hankies from the Royal Arcade. Her female subjects patronized the many court dressmakers (such as Madame Moret de la Malmaison and Miss Witherington Huggins, who reluctantly shared a dingy landing).

Right up to World War II, the street could supply the necessities of life like any ordinary highway, although, as Punch magazine noted, the vegetables were always hothouse or out of season and the meat prime venison, and no local branch of Woolworth ever settled in. Bankers proliferated in upper chambers in the 1840s, oilmen in the 1970s, computer companies in the 1980s. Diamond merchants gave way to pearl re-

stringers and a governess agency to one for directors' secretaries, and the Electrical Light Supply Co. arrived contemporaneously with the Shamrock tearoom, the American Tooth Co. and the first private detective.

This year's celebrations come as the street has shaken itself out of a slough. Many of the old manly clothing companies decamped after the war to adjacent, quieter roads, and for a long time the facades were a monotony of picture dealers, jewelers, shoe shops, airline offices and carpet vendors. It seems to be understood now, however, that the street is a showplace zone, a Rodeo Drive, primary location for the London branches of the top ready-to-wear and superior trinket houses. Chanel, Cartier, Saint Laurent alternate with the unchangeable, such as W. Bill, knitwear supplier, which sold Shetland sweaters to Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton's 1908 polar expedition.

In an era that places the highest luxury values in nostalgia, perhaps the perfect symbol of the street is the Ralph Lauren shop. Its paneled interior refers back to the style and values of the tailoring establishments that once were situated all around. And it has been built inside the late-18th-century shopfront of Savory and Moore, who once sold medicaments to Lady Nelson for her ailing hero.

Veronica Horwell is a London-based journalist.

t seller in Bond Street, by Gilray.

Lady Hamilton, on right, bought medicines for Nelson, above, at Savory & Moore.

Fashion caricature of 1796.

SPORTS

World Cup: The Ultimate in Sports Spectacles Stirs Passions Worldwide

By Grahame L. Jones
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It began in the most unlikely of places — Nicosia on the island of Cyprus being somewhat off the beaten track as far as international sport is concerned. Nevertheless, it was there on the afternoon of May 2, 1984, that the 1986 World Cup officially got under way.

Austria's 2-1 victory over Cyprus that day was of little significance, for neither team advanced much further. But it did mark the beginning, the first qualifying match on the long trail leading to Mexico.

Now, that trail is reaching its end. The World Cup finals, international soccer's quadrennial showcase, begin Saturday with Italy meeting Bulgaria in the opening game in Azteca Stadium in Mexico City.

In all, the month-long tournament will feature 52 games played in 12 stadiums in nine Mexican cities, capped by the championship match June 29. Italy, as defending champion, and Mexico, as the host country, were automatic qualifiers. The other 22 teams are all that remain of the original 111-nation field after 308 qualifying games played worldwide.

The 24 finalists are an exclusive group, with the contenders including all six previous champions: Italy (1934, 1938 and 1982), Brazil (1958, 1962, 1970), West Germany (1954, 1974), Uruguay (1930, 1950), England (1966) and Argentina (1978).

What they all will be battling for is a 14-inch (35.5-centimeter), 18-karat gold statuette weighing just over 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms) and symbolizing world soccer supremacy.

But the World Cup is far more than simply a tournament. For millions of soccer fans around the world, it is the ultimate sports spectacle, one that arouses passions on an unprecedented scale.

To get an idea of just what the World Cup is all about, the scrutiny it receives and the kind of emotions it stirs, take a look at what has happened in just the last three weeks:

- In Colombia, where the Argentine team was doing high-altitude training, a 28-year-old fan shot himself to death because he was unable to attend a warmup game featuring Argentine star Diego Maradona.
- When Argentina reached Mexico City a few days later, becoming the first foreign contingent to arrive, a near riot resulted at the airport because authorities had failed to anticipate the massive media and fan turnout that greeted the team. Security forces used rifle butts to hold fans back.
- The Italian team, fearing similar scenes, sidestepped an airport news conference and subsequently was lambasted in the Mexican press. "They fled like criminals," wrote one newspaper. "Italy, champion of the world but without manners," wrote another. The next day, Enzo Bearzot, Italy's coach, got into a shouting match with reporters as a result of the articles.
- The Soviet Union fired its coach, Eduard Malofeyev, on the eve of the team's departure for Mexico. The reason given was unhappiness over the squad's lackluster performance in warmup games. All Malofeyev had done was qualify the team for the finals.
- With Brazil beset by internal turmoil and plagued by injuries, Pele, at age 45, volunteered to come to his country's rescue. Although he has not played competitively since 1977, Pele said that he thought he was capable of contributing at least 45 minutes a game. His offer was declined by the coach, Tele Santana, and Pele will have to content himself by doing Brazilian television commentary.
- Worried about the continual presence of more than a dozen West German television crews at each of his team's practice sessions in Toluca, the Urugnayan coach, Omar Boras, demanded a more private training facility away from the cameras' prying eyes. Boras did not come out and directly accuse the West Germans of spying, but West Germany and Uruguay do play in the same group in the first round.
- Instead of worrying about the Uruguayans, the West Germans appeared more bothered by the quality of Mexico's drinking water. The team brought in an expert on microbes and installed a second water-purifying unit at its hotel in Morelia.
- If one cannot drink the water, at least there is the beer. Or maybe not. The head of the Mexican Medical Society called for a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages in the 12 World Cup stadiums, saying that the uncontrolled sale of beer could lead to violent behavior of an "incalculable" dimension. "The reaction that alcohol combined with the tension of a soccer game provokes in the body has managed to cause hundreds of deaths in the stadiums of the world," Jorge Barrera Vázquez said, apparently making free use of his figures for the sake of effect.
- João Havelange, the Brazilian president of FIFA, world soccer's ruling body, issued one of the more extreme, if not self-serving, pre-World Cup statements when, in response to a question on his personal safety, he said, "If I were a victim of some terrorist action during the championship, filling my duty at the head of FIFA, I would die with pleasure." Havelange is running unopposed for re-election as FIFA president.

Bearing in mind that the tournament will last for 30 days, it takes little imagination to see that all of this is just a small sample of what lies ahead. If the previous 12 World Cups are anything to go by, Mexico '86 will provide more than enough intrigue, excitement and controversy to satisfy even the most avid soccer fan.

Whether it will provide soccer of a quality that will lift the sport out of its current doldrums is another matter. The hope, however, is that the matches will live up to the hype.

Mexico was not the original choice to play host to the 1986 tournament, that honor having been given to Colombia. But when economic difficulties forced the South American nation to reluctantly bow out, Mexico was awarded the event.

At the time, it seemed like a good idea.

See WORLD CUP, Page 14

If the previous 12 World Cups are anything to go by, Mexico '86 will provide more than enough intrigue, excitement and controversy to satisfy even the most avid soccer fan.

Wilander Just Wins, 4 Seeds Lose in Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Mats Wilander of Sweden, the defending French Open champion, escaped defeat Thursday by Aaron Krickstein of the United States, 6-1, 3-6, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, but four seeded players were upset at the tennis championships.

Stefan Edberg, No. 5, was eliminated by a fellow Swede, U.S. collegiate champion Mikael Pernfors, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4. Claudio Panatta of Italy, after struggling through six match points, ousted No. 10 Thierry Tulasne of France, 0-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

In another surprise, Mary Joe Fernandez, a high school sophomore from Miami who turned professional four months ago, beat 14th-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3. And Mercedes Paz of Argentina ousted the women's No. 8 seed, Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, 5-7, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5.

Second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and No. 5 Hana Mandlikova easily advanced to their final 16. Evert, the defending women's champion, beat fellow American Anne Smith, 6-3, 6-1, while Mandlikova, the U.S. Open titlist, defeated fellow Czechoslovakian Regina Marsikova, 6-1, 6-2.

Also advancing were the two No. 3 seeds from West Germany, Boris Becker beating Bruno Oresar of Yugoslavia, 6-0, 6-0, 6-7 (2-7), 6-3, and Steffi Graf beating Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands, 6-2, 6-1. The No. 9 women's seed, Gabriela Sabatini, beat fellow Argentine Ivanna Madruga-Osses, 6-3, 6-3.

Wilander, seeded No. 2, needed every shot he could muster to turn back Krickstein, 20, ranked 36th in the world. Krickstein never got to match point but he had Wilander struggling until the Swede's final serve kicked up at his feet for a winner at the end of the 4-hour 12-minute match on the clay center court at Roland Garros stadium.

For the match, Wilander outscored Krickstein by just one point, 165-164.

"It's a tough one to lose," Krickstein said. He has broken both feet in the last two years and aggravated an injury to his left foot at the end of the third set. Although he said later he was able to move all right, he was limping between points.

Edberg became the second highly rated Swedish player to go out, following the loss Tuesday by Joakim Nystrom, No. 6, to Paul McNamee of Australia.

"I had the match, and I gave it away," Edberg lamented. "I was leading 5-1 in the second set, I thought I had it."

Penfors, twice the U.S. national collegiate champion while attending the University of Georgia, began steadily eroding Edberg's game after Edberg double-faulted away the second set.

Pernfors won the third set by taking the final three games. Edberg reversed the process in the fourth set and the two traded breaks in the fifth, from the eighth through 10th games, before the 3-hour 50-minute match ended.

Fernandez was born in the Dominican Republic but has lived most of her life in Miami, where she is a ninth-grader at Carrollton High School. She is ranked 50th in the world, Temesvari 19th.

Their play was interrupted for 25 minutes by rain, and thunder was heard late in the match.

Fernandez had four match points on her serve at 5-2, then Temesvari broke with a sharply angled volley. With rain again speckling the center court, Fernandez broke for the match when Temesvari sent a return long.

"I was hurting myself out there," Temesvari said. "I got angry and started hitting the ball harder — harder than I should. I feel she didn't do anything to beat me."

Carling Bassett, the women's 13th seed, advanced with a 6-3, 6-2 third-round victory over Jenny Byrne of Australia, and the men's 14th seed, Emilio Sánchez of Spain, won in the second round, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, over Michiel Schapers of the Netherlands. *(AP, UPI)*

Tommy Hindley/The Associated Press

Mary Joe Fernandez of Miami returned a shot during her upset of Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, the 14th seed.

Spanish Stomachs Join The Revolt in Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TLAXCALA, Mexico — The intestinal ailment that already had struck the Belgian training camp has caught up with the Spanish.

Four players — Hipolito Rincon, Ramón Caldere, Rafael Gordillo and Ricardo Gallego — had to miss the final warmup Wednesday against the Mexican league club Toluca. Spain won, 4-0.

Five Belgians fell ill earlier in the week and other cases of intestinal troubles have been reported. Daniel Passarella of Argentina had enterocolitis, a parasitic infection.

Rincon was the only one of the Spaniards who did not attend Wednesday's match, but Gordillo had to leave the stadium when he experienced severe stomach pains. The team doctor said all four had lost weight and were dehydrated. He added, "I hope they recover by Sunday" for Spain's opening match against Brazil.

□

Uruguay's coach, Omar Borras, has repeatedly complained over the presence of West German television crews at his training camp in Toluca. Uruguay faces West Germany in its opener June 4. At practice on Wednesday, Borras admitted Uruguayan reporters but excluded West German journalistic "spies," although some German photographers were allowed to take pictures from behind a wire fence.

□

France suffered an embarrassing 2-0 defeat Wednesday against a below-strength University of Mexico Pumas team in its final World Cup preparation match at Tlaxcala. Six of the Pumas, one of Mexico's top first division clubs, are with the Mexican national team. France fielded the team it hopes to start Sunday against Canada in Léon.

□

England completed its preparations for the cup with a 4-1 defeat Wednesday of the Mexican national champion, Monterrey. The English team doctor, Vernon Edwards, suffered a heart attack on the sideline and was taken to a hospital, and the team played without its captain, Bryan Robson, and striker Gary Lineker. Both are nursing injuries, and Lineker may have to get permission from FIFA, the world soccer federation, to play with his sprained wrist in a cast.

□

The Bulgarian midfielder Plamen Markov, who has had groin trouble, is almost certainly out of the opening game Saturday against Italy in Mexico City. Brazil's Zico, who has been recovering from a knee operation, has been ruled fit by the team doctor to play against Spain. Uruguay's midfielder Jorge Barrios, who hurt his ankle early in the week in a warmup match against Bulgaria, said he will be ready for West Germany. Italy's Fulvio Collovati, who collided with Marco Tardelli in a practice game, is under observation and his status for Saturday remained uncertain.

□

The United States is being seriously considered as a candidate to host the World Cup in 1994, according to a high-level FIFA official, who requested anonymity. "It is between the United States and Brazil," he said. "The United States has a good chance if it begins organizing now." The success of the soccer tournament in the 1984 Olympics at Los Angeles impressed many FIFA officials, he said. The decision on the 1994 cup will be made by FIFA in two years.

□

Among the amenities at the International Press Center in Mexico City, a multilevel complex serving the 5,000 journalists covering the cup, is an electronic information and message system known as SICOM '86. The computerized system is constantly updated with new information from each of the nine cities where the 52 matches will be played. The information is available in English, Spanish, French and German, but sometimes gets lost in translation.

On Monday, for example, the world's media were informed that "the great Peruvian crack, Teofilo Cubillas, was at the International Press Center's cafeteria." It remained unclear what a "crack" was. *(UPI, AFP, LAT)*

WORLD CUP ROUNDUP

The Associated Press

Giuseppe Galderisi threaded between Gianluca Vialli, left, and the fallen Giuseppe Baresi during a practice by Italy.

During Cup, U.S. Eyes Will Focus on a Referee

By Craig Webb
United Press International

LUDLOW, Massachusetts — The regulars at Frank's Tavern will be watching the referee more closely than the players during some World Cup games.

They will be watching David Socha, 47, who works at the tavern and who will be one of the 36 referees in the tournament. But he will be the only American, the U.S. team having failed to qualify for one of the 24 spots in Mexico.

"I can probably dig ditches now for the rest of my life and that will be fine," Socha said recently. "It's a very, very big honor." There is nothing, he added, "that compares with it. The Super Bowl, the World Series — nothing."

The World Cup is so popular it draws 2 billion television viewers just to watch the pairings. With such intense interest, a referee cannot escape scrutiny.

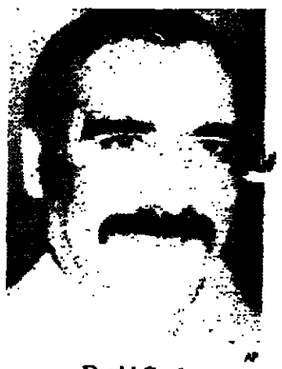
Newspapers in many countries rate the performances of referees on a scale of 1 to 10 and regularly list who is doing the worst job. Reporters speculate on biases.

"His decisions, his mannerisms are under much more scrutiny and much more pressure" than those of a referee in any other sport, Socha said.

Socha will be one of six men officiating in a second straight World Cup. He worked a first-round game as well as a semifinal in Spain in 1982. He also officiated at the 1984 Olympics.

Socha will be a linesman in Sunday's game between Brazil and Spain at Guadalajara and in the Paraguay-Iraq match at Toluca next Wednesday. He will referee the Italy-South Korea game at Puebla on June 10.

Having a referee at the World Cup is an honor coveted by many nations. The president of the referees' association in Peru scolded World Cup organizers when nobody from his country was picked.



AP

David Socha

Socha grew up in western Massachusetts, where soccer is popular. He played professionally in Canada and in England in the 1950s.

To be selected for Mexico, Socha had to pass tests requiring that he run at least 1¼ miles (2.62 kilometers) in 12 minutes, 400 meters in 75 seconds and 50 meters in 8 seconds.

Fitness is especially important for a soccer referee because he is the only official on the field of play. He must range the entire 115-yard (105-meter) field, with only two linesmen to tell him when the ball goes out of bounds and to help spot infractions.

Nearly every weekend Socha leaves Frank's Tavern, which is owned by his parents, to officiate games in New York and New England. His three daughters and one son have played soccer, and he is zealous in his advocacy of the sport.

"You do not have to be rich; you do not have to be powerful," he said. "This is the sport of the people."

White Sox Pitcher Cowley Starts Hot, Burns Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas — Shortly after setting a modern major league record Wednesday night by striking out the first seven Texas batters, Joe Cowley was on his way to an early shower.

To make the turnaround complete, his Chicago White Sox eventually lost, 6-3, to the Rangers.

It had been more than a century since anyone had a better start in a major league game than Cowley.

In 1884, while pitching for the New York Gothams of the National League, Mickey Welch struck out the first nine batters.

It was not known whether Welch won or lost, but Cowley went downhill in a hurry. He gave up six runs in 4⅓ innings and was the loser in his second start after being recalled from the minors.

Cowley began his record string with Oddibe McDowell and ended it by getting Steve Buechele, the first batter in the third, on a 1-2 pitch. Orlando Mercado, the No. 8 hitter, ended the streak with a fly to left field. Curt Wilkerson followed with the first hit, but McDowell struck out again.

In the fourth, Pete Incaviglia doubled and Gary Ward singled in a run. Cowley's errant pickoff attempt and his wild pitch let in another. In the fifth, Buechele got a measure of revenge when he hit a home run. Three more hits and Cowley was gone.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Orioles 9, A's 5: In Oakland, Eddie Murray's foul-ball sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the eighth put Baltimore ahead and pinch-hitter Jim Dwyer hit a three-run homer in the ninth.

Red Sox 13, Indians 7: In Cleveland, Don Baylor and Jim Rice accounted for nine RBI for Boston. Rice had three hits and drove in five; Baylor, next in the order, hit a three-run homer.

Blue Jays 14, Twins 8: In Bloomington, Minnesota, George Bell opened the eighth with a homer to break a 6-6 tie, and that began an eight-run inning for Toronto, its biggest this season.

Royals 4, Brewers 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Hal McRae bounced a single into left field with one out in the ninth to score Frank White with the winning run.

Yankees 6, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Mike Easler and Rickey Henderson hit first-inning homers to stake New York to a 4-0 lead, and Don Mattingly added two solo shots.

Tigers 4, Angels 1: In Anaheim, California, Dan Petry and Eric King pitched a six-hitter for Detroit.

Astros 4, Cardinals 3: In the National League, in St. Louis, pinch-hitter Craig Reynolds hit a two-out triple on an 0-2 pitch in the 11th inning to drive in Glenn Davis with the winning run. The Cardinals lost for the 11th time in 14 games, and dropped into the NL East cellar.

Mets 4, Dodgers 2: In New York, Dwight Gooden pitched a five-hitter and struck out 10 against Los Angeles to end his three-game winless streak.

Cubs 5, Reds 0: In Chicago, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a four-hitter against Cincinnati, becoming the first Cub pitcher in more than a year to throw consecutive complete games, Davey Lopes drove in two runs.

Pirates 4, Braves 3: In Pittsburgh, Larry McWilliams improved his career record against his former teammates to 6-0 and ended the Pirates' six-game losing streak.

Padres 10, Expos 1: In Montreal, Terry Kennedy hit a three-run home run and Jerry Royster a two-run shot for San Diego.

Phillies 4, Giants 0: In Philadelphia, four runs scored in the first inning after San Francisco pitcher Scott Garrelts dropped a throw covering first. Shane Rawley pitched a four-hitter. *(LAT, AP)*

Reuters-UPI

Joe Cowley of the White Sox set a modern-day major league record for consecutive strikeouts opening a game, 7.

An Age of Heroes Dims Under Public's Glare

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Reggie Jackson turned 40 this month. Watch him while you can. Watch him swing for the moon and wear his uniform too tight — top button open to let all those muscles breathe. Watch him boast and brawl and take the heat for being Mr. October, Buck Tater Man and The Straw That Stirs the Drink. We may not see his like again for quite a while.

That is not to say we will not see others who will hit 537 home runs. We will.

What is becoming increasingly scarce, however, is the star athlete who revels in his celebrity — even though it may devour him.

The United States, a country that always has loved its brave and risky extroverts — men such as Babe Ruth and Dizzy Dean, Muhammad Ali, Joe Namath and Dr. J — is in danger of breeding a generation of timid, self-protective and boring heroes.

We have watched what has happened to the Jacksons and Pete Roses in the last 15 years. We have read the biography by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. And we have felt from afar the warping, wounding effects of a public life on a big persona.

We have built ever larger stages for our athletes, offered them millions, plus fame that refuses to quit. And they are saying, "No thanks. Do what you've done to Reggie to somebody else."

On a recent Sunday in Baltimore, Eddie Murray of the Orioles, who may one day surpass most of Jackson's achievements, drove in seven runs and hit his 14th grand slam in the major leagues. Only one man has more than 18 grand slams: Lou Gehrig with 23.

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

Afterward, instead of discussing his pursuit of the record, instead of enjoying his moment, instead of playing the hero in exchange for his new $13 million contract, Murray said, "I've got nothing to say." Pressed for a reason, he elaborated, "Because I don't choose to."

Reggie Jackson says that Eddie Murray is the best player in baseball.

But he is no old-fashioned hero.

Like many of his generation, he has decided that it is all or nothing. Let in the press and public, as Jackson has, and they will take up residence.

Might it not be safer just to be a grouch like Jim Rice or a recluse like Steve Carlton?

Many feel that way. They see John McEnroe, battered into hibernation at age 26 by the 400 blows of maturing in public, while Ivan Lendl — the prototype of the introverted but physically superior athlete — inherits the tennis kingdom.

Jackson's manager, Gene Mauch of the Angels, said: "I wouldn't be Reggie Jackson for all the money in the world . . . I can't begin to comprehend the life he's led. No one can. It's unimaginable — his entire life is public."

"I'd be me for all the money in the world," Jackson said, then added, "It's tough. I find I've become bigger than my career, if that's possible. The expectations of people are a tremendous burden."

Later, talking about the dwindling desire of stars to be heroes as well, he said, "It gets easier as you get older. People tend to remember the best. But it bothered me a long time. At one time or another, I've come across as everything: a good guy, a bastard, humble, an egomaniac. I got called an egomaniac a lot more than I liked. I know I'm fallible, flawed, but I think I'm a nice man.

"What I've been through is all human."

And that is what we are losing now.

Luckily, we still have exceptions, stars who do not fear what Jackson once called "the magnitude of being me." You can not tell Magic Johnson not to smile or The Refrigerator not to snack.

What we are left with is a dilemma. Everybody likes virtue, humility, strong character and wisdom. But in the meantime, what are we going to do for red meat? In an earlier age, Americans did not mind if a man was a glutton for food or bathtub gin, did not mind if he broke a few laws and taboos, just as long as he held the bat down on the knob and hit 60 home runs, just as long as he visited the kids in hospitals.

We let an athlete be a hero then and looked the other way when he was not.

Now, we never blink, we seldom forgive, we tell all. One standard fits all. And we wonder why the stage is getting empty.

Now, it's see you in court, Reg.

And Eddie Murray decides he will take the fifth after his grand slams.

It probably is progress.

But sometimes you wonder.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Arbour Quits Islanders

UNIONDALE, New York (AP) — Al Arbour announced Wednesday his retirement as coach of the New York Islanders, the team he guided to four consecutive Stanley Cups from 1980 to 1983.

Arbour, 53, had coached the Islanders since the 1973-74 season, the team's second in the National Hockey League. This season they were eliminated in the opening round of the playoffs.

Bird Wins 3d MVP Award

BOSTON (AP) — Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics won the NBA's most valuable player award Wednesday for the third straight year, tying the record of Bill Russell and Wilt Chamberlain.

He said he was "proud to be in the same group with Bill Russell because he's a Celtic. Wilt Chamberlain talks a little bit too much for me."

For the Record

Fernando Sosa and Marvin Johnson have pulled out of title fights. Sosa, who has detached retinas, was to challenge Barry McGuigan of Ireland on June 23 for the World Boxing Association featherweight crown. Johnson, WBA light heavyweight champion, was to fight Jean-Marie Emebée of Cameroon on June 7 but hurt his back and developed a tooth ache. *(AP)*

Herb Brooks, former coach of the U.S. Olympic hockey team and New York Rangers, was named coach at St. Cloud State College in Minnesota. *(AP)*

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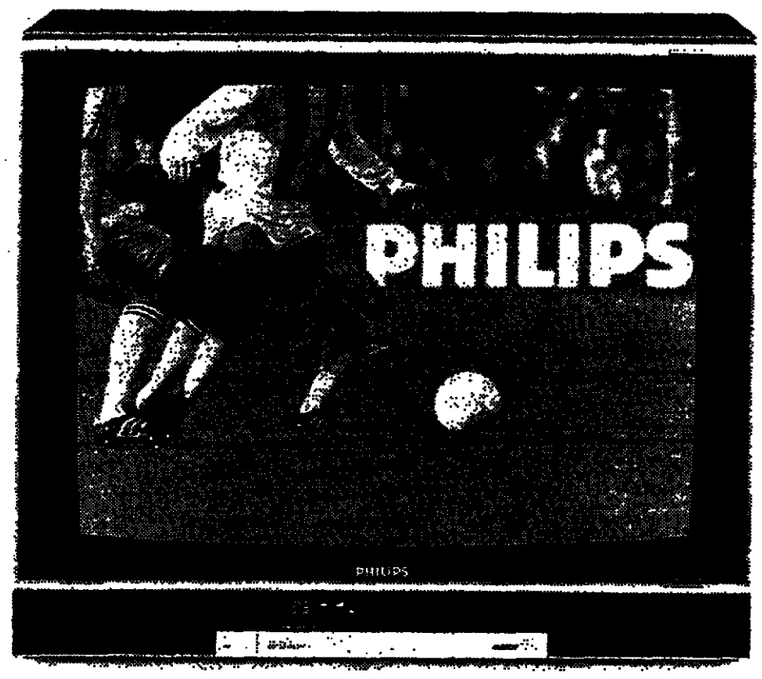

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SPORTS

WORLD CUP: *Ultimate in Sports Spectacles Stirs Passions Worldwide*

(Continued from Page 12)

Mexico had been the site of the 1970 World Cup and, despite fears that the heat and the effects of playing at high altitude would ruin the tournament, it proved to be one of the most successful in terms of the quality of soccer played.

Sixteen years later, heat and altitude factors still trouble competing teams, but there are other, more serious problems that could prove too difficult to overcome.

The first and most troublesome is the ruinous state of the economy in Mexico, where runaway inflation has caused the value of the peso to plummet. The current exchange rate is 530 pesos to the dollar, but that figure fluctuates daily.

What that has meant in relation to the World Cup was that tickets were priced far beyond the reach of most Mexican fans. Further complicating matters was that until recently, tournament organizers insisted on selling tickets for a series of games rather than for individual matches, thus making them even more difficult for fans to afford.

For example, the cheapest set of tickets to attend the six games scheduled for Irapuato and León, roughly 200 miles (321 kilometers) north of Mexico City, was $109. The minimum wage in Mexico, however, is $3.15 a day, meaning that it is all but impossible for many to even dream of attending.

In the industrial city of Monterrey, poor ticket sales have caused tournament organizers to agree to provide city employees with tickets and have the cost taken from their paychecks over a period of weeks or even months.

Naturally, prestige matches such as Saturday's opener, the semifinals and final have long been sold out, but many other games were nowhere close to being sellouts. According to recent figures, only about two-thirds of all tickets have been sold, a far cry from what happened in Spain in 1982, when ticket sales surpassed 82 percent.

Another factor that has held down sales, especially abroad, is safety. Last September's devastating earthquakes in Mexico City, where between 8,000 and 10,000 people died and thousands of others were left homeless, did little to help matters.

Fear of more earthquakes, coupled with a fear of traveling because of the specter of terrorist incidents, has caused many would-be World Cup visitors to rethink their plans. Estimates on the number of foreign tourists the World Cup will lure have ranged from 20,000 to 60,000, but lately the estimate has been closer to 20,000.

The Mexican government, realizing that a successful World Cup could help revive the country's slumping tourist industry, is trying to assure that the tournament will pass without an untoward incident. To say that security is tight would be an understatement. Already, a security force of 50,000, including police, the army and navy, has been deployed throughout and about the nine World Cup cities. French experts were called in to advise Mexican officials on methods of thwarting terrorists who might want to use the World Cup as a stage. Although no official figures have been released, press estimates that the amount spent on security alone has topped $6 million have not been challenged.

Rudi Blaha/The Associated Press

A police officer and his special security guards posed in their office at the Netzahualcóyotl stadium. They were armed with automatic shotguns; the dog is to help with crowd control.

In order to further boost the drama leading to the June 29 final, organizers have returned to a knockout system starting in the second round, replacing the league system used in Spain four years ago.

On Dec. 15 at an elaborately staged drawing held in Mexico City, the 24 nations were divided into six groups of four teams each, and each group was assigned a site or sites at which to play its first-round games.

The composition of the groups and the sites are as follows:

Group A (Mexico City and Puebla): Italy, Argentina, Bulgaria, South Korea.

Group B (Mexico City and Toluca): Mexico, Paraguay, Belgium, Iraq.

Group C (León and Irapuato): France, Soviet Union, Hungary, Canada.

Group D (Guadalajara): Brazil, Spain, Northern Ireland, Algeria.

Group E (Queretaro and Nezahualcóyotl): West Germany, Uruguay, Denmark, Scotland.

Group F (Monterrey): England, Poland, Portugal, Morocco.

Each team will play the others in its group, with a victory being worth two points and a tie one point. The top two teams in each group will advance to the second round, along with the four third-place teams with the best records. Goal differential will be the main tie-breaking criterion.

Once the 24 teams have been reduced to 16, the competition enters its knockout phase, with a single loss eliminating a team from the tournament. The quarterfinals will be played in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Puebla and Monterrey, with the semifinals in Mexico City and Guadalajara and the final at Azteca Stadium in the capital.

The oddsmakers have made Brazil their favorite, but not overwhelmingly so. Argentina, Uruguay, Italy, England and Mexico are highly rated, as are France, West Germany and Denmark.

Many observers feel that it will be difficult for a European team to win, given the climatic and geographic conditions. The heat and the altitude, they think, will be too great a handicap to overcome.

Geoff Hurst, who in 1966 made World Cup history by becoming the only player to score a hat trick in a final, in which England beat West Germany, 4-2, is one of many former players who caution against taking conditions in Mexico lightly.

"I found it physically hard to play in Mexico City" during a pre-World Cup tour in 1969 "because we hadn't had the time to acclimatize properly to the heat and altitude," he said recently.

Then, too, history is on the side of those who say a Latin American team is sure to triumph. No European team has won when the World Cup has been played on this side of the Atlantic. In 1930, Uruguay won at home and repeated as champion 20 years later in Brazil. In 1962, Brazil won in Chile and then won again in Mexico in 1970. Argentina kept the streak going by winning at home in 1978.

The reverse has been true in Europe, with Brazil being the only team able to crack the Europeans' dominance on their soil, winning the first of its three titles in Sweden in 1958.

The 1986 winner, in all probability, will be the nation whose star shines the brightest. But whether that will be France's Michel Platini, Argentina's Maradona, Uruguay's Enzo Francescoli, Mexico's Hugo Sánchez or a name yet to burst upon the scene, as Italy's Paolo Rossi did in 1982, is one of the questions that gives the World Cup its fascination.

That, plus the contrast in styles of play and the ever-present possibility of a giant-killing act by one of the World Cup minnows, helps make the World Cup what it is.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Most Valuable Player

Results of the voting for the NBA Most Valuable Player, as voted on by a panel of media members and based on a 10-7-5-3-1 point basis (first place votes in parentheses):

Larry Bird, Boston (73), 765 points
Dominique Wilkins, Atlanta (5), 407
Earvin Johnson, L.A. Lakers, 285
Akeem Olajuwon, Houston, 193
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers, 135
Charles Barkley, Philadelphia, 133
Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee, 56
Alex English, Denver, 55
Isiah Thomas, Detroit, 28
Moses Malone, Philadelphia, 21
Terry Cummings, Milwaukee, 9
James Worthy, L.A. Lakers, 7
Kevin McHale, Boston, 3
Paul Pressey, Milwaukee, 3
Alvin Robertson, San Antonio, 3
Adrian Dantley, Utah, 2
Buck Williams, New Jersey, 2
Dennis Johnson, Boston, 1

NBA Most Valuable Players

1986—Larry Bird, Boston Celtics
1985—Larry Bird, Boston Celtics
1984—Larry Bird, Boston Celtics
1983—Moses Malone, Philadelphia 76ers
1982—Moses Malone, Houston Rockets
1981—Julius Erving, Philadelphia 76ers
1980—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1979—Moses Malone, Houston Rockets
1978—Bill Walton, Portland Trail Blazers
1977—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1976—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1975—Bob McAdoo, Buffalo Braves
1974—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Mil. Bucks
1973—Dave Cowens, Boston Celtics
1972—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Mil. Bucks
1971—Lew Alcindor, Milwaukee Bucks
1970—Willis Reed, New York Knicks
1969—Wes Unseld, Baltimore Bullets
1968—Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia 76ers
1967—Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia 76ers
1966—Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia 76ers
1965—Bill Russell, Boston Celtics
1964—Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati Royals
1963—Bill Russell, Boston Celtics
1962—Bill Russell, Boston Celtics
1961—Bill Russell, Boston Celtics
1960—Wilt Chamberlain, Phil.Warriors
1959—Bob Pettit, St. Louis Hawks
1958—Bill Russell, Boston Celtics
1957—Bob Cousy, Boston Celtics
1956—Bob Pettit, St. Louis Hawks

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 020 001 213—9 10 4
Oakland 000 212 000—5 12 0
McGregor, Bordi (6) and Dempsey, Rayford (9); Rijo, Mooneyham (7), Ontiveros (7) and Bathe, Willard (9). W—Bordi, 3-0. L—Ontiveros, 0-2. HRs—Baltimore, Sheets (4), Lacy (2), Dwyer (3). Oakland, Kingman (9).

Boston 000 005 530—13 14 1
Cleveland 000 020 230— 7 11 1
Boyd, Crawford (8), Stanley (9) and Sullivan; Schulze, Yett (6), Kern (7), Ritter (7), Bailes (9) and Allanson. W—Boyd, 6-3. L—Schulze, 3-2. HRs—Boston, Baylor (10). Cleveland, Jacoby (5), Hall 2 (5), Carter (7).

Chicago 001 020 000—3 7 2
Texas 000 240 00x—6 11 2
Cowley, Nelson (5), McKeon (7), Dawley (7) and Fisk; Correa, Williams (7) and Mercado. W—Correa, 3-3. L—Cowley, 1-2. Sv—Williams (1). HR—Texas, Buechele (8).

Milwaukee 100 100 010—3 10 2
Kansas City 000 300 001—4 7 0
Leary, Clear (8) and Moore; Saberhagen, Black (7), Farr (8) and Quirk. W—Farr, 3-1. L—Clear, 2-2.

Toronto 011 010 380—14 15 1
Minnesota 000 121 202— 8 13 2
Clancy, Cerutti (8) and Whitt, Martinez (8); Blyleven, Atherton (8), Agosto (8), R.Davis (8), Jackson (8) and Reed. W—Clancy, 5-3. L—Blyleven, 4-4. HRs—Toronto, Barfield (11), Bell (7). Minnesota, Lombardozzi (6), Gaetti (12), Puckett (15), Brunansky (10).

Detroit 002 001 100—4 11 0
California 100 000 000—1 6 0
Petry, King (9) and Parrish; Slaton, Forster (6), Bryden (7) and Boone. W—Petry, 4-4. L—Slaton, 4-4. Sv—King (1).

New York 410 100 000—6 11 1
Seattle 201 020 000—5 9 0
Tewksbury, Whitson (3), Holland (6), Righetti (9) and Wynegar; Morgan, Huismann (1), Swift (5) and Kearney. W—Whitson, 4-1. L—Morgan, 3-6. Sv—Righetti (11). HRs—New York, R.Henderson (9), Easler (4), Mattingly 2 (7). Seattle, Phelps 2 (7).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 4 2
Chicago 221 000 00x—5 9 0
Gullickson, Price (5), Terry (7) and Diaz; Sutcliffe and Davis. W—Sutcliffe, 3-6. L—Gullickson, 4-4. HR—Chicago, Davis (9).

Houston 100 200 000 01—4 10 3
St.Louis 200 010 000 00—3 7 2
Madden, DiPino (7), Andersen (7), Kerfeld (10) and Bailey; Tudor, Worrell (9) and Heath. W—Kerfeld, 5-1. L—Worrell, 3-3. HR—Houston, Bass (4).

San Diego 033 200 020—10 11 1
Montreal 000 000 007— 7 10 1
Hoyt, McCullers (9) and Kennedy; Youmans, Roberge (3), McGaffigan (5), Parrett (7), Law (9) and Fitzgerald, Bilardello (7). W—Hoyt, 2-1. L—Youmans, 4-4. HRs—San Diego, Kennedy (4), Royster (1). Montreal, Winningham (3).

San Francisco 000 000 000—0 4 1
Philadelphia 400 000 00x—4 8 3
Garrelts, Berenguer (1), Laskey (5), M.Davis (7) and Brenly; Rawley and Daulton. W—Rawley, 6-4. L—Garrelts, 4-5.

Atlanta 020 001 000—3 5 0
Pittsburgh 110 101 00x—4 5 2
Palmer, McMurtry (6), Assenmacher (8) and Virgil; McWilliams, DeLeon (8) and Pena. W—McWilliams, 1-3. L—Palmer, 3-4. Sv—DeLeon (1). HRs—Atlanta, Horner (5), Thomas (1). Pittsburgh, Pena (3).

Los Angeles 000 001 010—2 5 1
New York 000 103 00x—4 7 0
Reuss, Vande Berg (6), Niedenfuer (6) Howell (8) and Scioscia; Gooden and Carter. W—Gooden, 6-2. L—Reuss, 2-4. HRs—Los Angeles, Duncan (3), Sax (4). New York, Carter (8), Mitchell (2).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	31	14	.689	—
New York	29	16	.644	2
Baltimore	26	17	.605	4
Detroit	22	20	.524	7½
Milwaukee	23	21	.523	7½
Cleveland	22	23	.489	9
Toronto	21	26	.447	11
West Division				
Texas	24	21	.533	—
California	22	23	.489	2
Kansas City	21	24	.467	3
Oakland	21	25	.457	3½
Chicago	18	26	.409	5½
Minnesota	18	28	.391	6½
Seattle	16	30	.348	8½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	29	11	.725	—
Montreal	25	18	.581	5½
Chicago	18	25	.419	12½
Philadelphia	17	24	.415	12½
Pittsburgh	16	24	.400	13
St. Louis	16	26	.381	14
West Division				
Houston	26	18	.591	—
Atlanta	24	21	.533	2½
San Diego	24	21	.533	2½
San Francisco	24	21	.533	2½
Los Angeles	22	24	.478	5
Cincinnati	17	25	.405	8

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Activated Tippy Martinez, pitcher. Optioned John Stefero, catcher, to Rochester of the International League.

CALIFORNIA—Placed Donnie Moore, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Todd Fischer, pitcher, from Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.

CLEVELAND—Optioned Reggie Ritter, pitcher, to Maine of the International League.

MILWAUKEE—Signed Bob Schaefer, catcher; Eddie Anderson, pitcher; Jose Santaniego, shortstop, and Terrence Brown and William Robb, outfielders, to free-agent contracts and assigned them to Helena of the Pioneer League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CHICAGO—Fired Mike Thibault, assistant coach.

UTAH—Signed Bobby Hansen, guard, to a multi-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

GREEN BAY—Signed Al Del Greco, place kicker, to a two-year contract.

N.Y. JETS—Signed Nuu Faaola, running back. Released Boris Pendergrass, wide receiver, and David Dunham, tackle.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Eric Pope, Jo Underwood and Eric Dreiband, tackles; Richard Clopton and Alvin Curtis, guards; Scott Holman, Larry Tisdale, Lee McCormick and Tim Bishop, wide receivers; Robert Stallings, tight end; Carter Crawford and Michael Portis, nose tackles; Thomas Moskal, defensive lineman; Nathan Creer and Michael Lopez, defensive backs; James Ham and Scott Schankweiler, linebackers, and Carl Fodor, quarterback. Recalled Rick McIvor, quarterback, from their procedural waiver list.

SEATTLE—Signed Bruce Scholtz, linebacker, and Ray Butler, wide receiver.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Announced the resignations of Brian Kilrea, assistant coach.

COLLEGE

CULVER-STOCKTON—Named Marty Baker women's basketball coach.

DOMINIGUEZ HILLS ST.—Myo Sanders, women's softball coach, resigned.

DOWLING—Fired Joe Maniaci, basketball coach.

FAIRFIELD—Named John Barrel, Jr., men's soccer coach.

GEORGIA TECH—Added softball as a women's varsity sport.

GRAND CANYON COLLEGE—Named Paul Westphal basketball coach.

IDAHO—Pat Dobratz, women's basketball coach, resigned.

JACKSONVILLE—Named Jesse S. (Bill) Robertson interim athletic director.

KENTUCKY STATE—Named John Wright football coach.

MEMPHIS STATE—Announced it will accept a two-year probation from the NCAA.

MIAMI—Named Jack Nelson swimming coach.

NCAA—Placed East Tennessee State University's men's basketball program on a one-year probation. Adopted the sanctions imposed on Elizabeth City State University's men's basketball by the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

NEBRASKA—Mike Evans, pitching coach, resigned.

NEW ORLEANS—Dropped intercollegiate men's soccer and tennis.

RUTGERS—Don Beck, assistant men's basketball coach, resigned to accept the same position at Fresno State.

ST. ANSELM—Bob Brown, basketball coach, resigned. Named Keith Dickson basketball coach.

SAN DIEGO ST.—Named John Wadas associated director of athletics for marketing and promotions. Named Don Kaverman trainer.

SIENA—John Griffin, basketball coach, resigned.

SOUTH FLORIDA—Named Eddie Cardieri baseball coach.

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA—Said that Terry Don Phillips would remain athletic director for four more years.

Tennis

French Open

MEN'S SINGLES
Second Round
(At Paris)

Emilio Sanchez (14), Spain, def. Michiel Schapers, Holland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Mikael Pernfors, Sweden, def. Stefan Edberg (5), Sweden, [illegible]; Martin Jaite (11), Argentina, def. [illegible], Czechoslovakia, [illegible]; [illegible], Argentina, def. Mats Gudmundsson, [illegible]; def. Juan Aguilera, Spain, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

Mats Wilander (2), Sweden, def. Agrasi, [illegible], U.S., [illegible]; Robert Seguso, U.S., def. Jose Lopez Maeso, Spain, [illegible]; Eliot Teltscher, U.S., def. Lawson Duncan, U.S., [illegible]; Jose Clavet, Spain, def. Thierry Van Den Daele, France, [illegible]; Cassio Motta, Brazil, def. [illegible], France, [illegible].

Thierry Pham, France, def. Jaime Yzaga, Peru, [illegible]; Boris Becker (3), West Germany, def. Bruno Oresar, Yugoslavia, [illegible]; Andres Chesnokov, Soviet Union, def. Ricki Osterthun, West Germany, [illegible]; Claudio Panatta, Italy, def. Thierry Tulasne (10), France, [illegible]; Henri Leconte (8), France, def. Amnon Mansdorf, Israel, [illegible].

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round

Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S., def. Andrea Temesvari (14), Hungary, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3.

Third Round

Carling Bassett (12), Canada, def. Jenny Byrne, Australia, 5-2, 6-2; Mercedes Paz, Argentina, def. Manuela Maleeva (8), Bulgaria, 5-7, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5; Laura Gildemeister, Peru, def. Michelle Torres, U.S., 6-1, 6-3; Chris Evert Lloyd (2), U.S., def. Anne Smith, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Hana Mandlikova (5), Czechoslovakia, def. Regina Marsikova, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-2.

Pam Casale, U.S., def. Camille Benjamin, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 7-5; Steffi Graf (3), West Germany, def. Marcella Mesker, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-1; Gabriela Sabatini (9), Argentina, def. Ivanna Madruga-Osses, Argentina, 6-3, 6-3.

Auto Racing

Indy 500 Lineup

ROW 1: Rick Mears, March-Cosworth, 216.828; Danny Sullivan, March-Cosworth, 215.382; Michael Andretti, March-Cosworth, 214.522.
ROW 2: Bobby Rahal, March-Cosworth, 213.550; Al Unser, Penske-Chevrolet, 212.295; Kevin Cogan, March-Cosworth, 211.922.
ROW 3: Tom Sneva, March-Cosworth, 211.878; Roberto Guerrero, Colombia, March-Cosworth, 211.576; Al Unser Jr., Lola-Cosworth, 211.533.
ROW 4: Ed Pimm, March-Cosworth, 210.874; Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, March-Cosworth, 210.237; Johnny Rutherford, March-Cosworth, 210.220.
ROW 5: Randy Lanier, March-Cosworth, 209.964; Pancho Carter, Lola-Cosworth, 209.635; Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, March-Cosworth, 209.397.
ROW 6: Danny Ongais, March-Buick, 209.158; Josele Garza, Mexico, March-Cosworth, 208.939; Tony Bettenhausen, March-Cosworth, 208.933.
ROW 7: Arie Luyendyk, Holland, Lola-Cosworth, 207.811; Geoff Brabham, Australia, Lola-Cosworth, 207.082; A.J. Foyt, March-Cosworth, 213.212.
ROW 8: Raul Boesel, Brazil, Lola-Cosworth, 211.202; Scott Brayton, March-Buick, 208.079; Phil Krueger, March-Cosworth, 207.948.
ROW 9: Chip Ganassi, March-Cosworth, 207.590; Jim Crawford, Scotland, March-Buick, 208.911; Rich Vogler, March-Cosworth, 208.089.
ROW 10: Johnny Parsons, March-Cosworth, 207.394; Gary Bettenhausen, March-Cosworth, 209.756; Mario Andretti, Lola-Cosworth, 212.300.
ROW 11: George Snider, March-Cosworth, 209.025; Roberto Moreno, Brazil, Lola-Cosworth, 209.469; Dick Simon, Lola-Cosworth, 204.978.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FlaPrs	30756	37⅝	36¾	37⅛	
NCNB	19667	55¼	54¼	55⅛	+⅞
PepsiC s	19292	35⅝	32⅞	35	+2⅛
IBM	18149	153⅞	150⅝	152⅞	+1½
Navistr	14940	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
Sperry	16127	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+⅛
AT&T	15588	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
ITT Cp	13341	49⅝	48½	49	+⅛
USSteel	12838	21⅛	20½	21	+⅜
MaseyF	12437	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
RJR Nb	12191	50	47⅞	50	+2
Sears	11226	47¾	47	47⅝	—⅛
AnClay	10324	56⅜	55	56¼	+4⅝
TexUtil	10060	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+¼
Digital s	9112	90⅞	89½	90⅛	+⅛

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1874.87	1892.97	1857.42	1882.35	+ 4.07
Trans	809.37	814.89	802.13	809.74	— 1.10
Util	187.76	190.29	186.31	189.82	+ 1.91
Comp	722.66	729.50	716.18	725.61	+ 1.74

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	142.37	141.07	142.37	+0.65
Industrials	164.67	163.22	164.67	+0.86
Transp.	124.34	123.74	124.28	—0.37
Utilities	70.37	69.87	70.37	+0.31
Finance	157.98	156.85	157.98	+0.33

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	135,670,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	159,590,000
Prev consolidated close	180,462,370

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	271	313
Declined	310	287
Unchanged	250	235
Total Issues	831	835
New Highs	37	45
New Lows	11	5
Volume up	4,617,200	
Volume down	4,327,200	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	397.97	+ 0.81	389.62	289.94
Industrials	403.94	+ 0.91	397.44	301.22
Finance	527.33	+ 1.09	515.64	361.93
Insurance	461.43	+ 0.85	440.66	343.58
Utilities	336.39	+ 0.06	326.44	277.00
Banks	428.89	— 0.05	416.84	275.91
Transp.	362.51	+ 1.05	351.58	260.08

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	9177	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
DomeP	8676	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Hltvsl n	6981	20⅛	19¾	20	
WangB	4432	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
AExFF wt	3795	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
LorTel n	3484	31⅛	30½	30¾	—½
BAT	3327	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
Mayflw	2813	30	29	29½	—⅛
KeyPh	2692	20	19	20	+⅝
FAusP n	2524	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
IntBknt	2471	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Lilly un	1639	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Courtld	1591	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Sbarro	1424	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+⅛
HmeG n	1236	28⅛	25⅝	28½	

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	823	996
Declined	749	652
Unchanged	430	378
Total Issues	2012	2026
New Highs	138	190
New Lows	6	12
Volume up	76,921,910	
Volume down	42,428,350	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
May 28	400,149	523,603	2,797
May 27	330,922	478,746	7,492
May 23	250,371	441,827	27,820
May 22	317,956	443,910	13,203
May 21	246,284	435,469	49,293

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.54	—0.12
Utilities	90.53	—0.21
Industrials	90.54	—0.04

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	277.55	274.81	277.16	+ 1.61
Transp.	206.05	204.21	205.63	— 0.21
Utilities	105.88	104.78	105.70	+ 0.63
Finance	30.54	30.15	30.51	+ 0.11
Composite	248.32	245.29	247.98	+ 1.35

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	11,780,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	13,530,000
Prev. cons. volume	13,530,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
281.24	279.93	281.24	+ 0.39

NYSE Scores Another Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded late Thursday in moderate trading, giving the market its fifth consecutive gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shot up 25.25 to a record high 1,878.28 on Wednesday, gained another 4.07, to 1,882.35, at the NYSE close. The inddex had been down 10 points at midday.

Advances led declines by an 8-to-7 ratio among the 1,993 issues crossing the NYSE tape at 4 p.m. EDT.

The NYSE's composite index rose 0.65 to 142.37. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up .39 at 281.24.

Big Board volume amounted to about 136.5 million shares, compared with 159.6 million shares traded on Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Buy programs prompted when stock index futures began trading at a premium to their underlying cash equities gave the market its late boost into the plus column, analysts said.

Earlier, the stock market was pressured by pronounced weakness in bonds. The bond market retreated after the Commerce Department reported early Thursday that the index of leading economic indicators rose 1.5 percent in April.

The index figure was higher than expected and dampened some hopes that the Federal Reserve Board will let interest rates fall in order to stimulate the economy.

The stock market closed at new highs Wednesday largely on expectations that interest rates would fall.

But in the final hour of trading, stock prices began to rise. Analysts said investors apparently decided to shrug off the interest-rate implications of the economic data and to concentrate instead on the prospects the report raised for improved business activity and corporate profits in the second half of the year.

Anderson Clayton was among the big gainers, up 4⅝ to 56¼. Bear, Stearns & Co. and Gruss & Co. offered $54 a share, but some traders felt the final offer could go higher.

"The market is continuing to go upward when we should be going down," said Larry Wachtel of Prudential Bache. He noted powerful incentives to sell, including profit-taking after the big 100-plus point move over the past week and rising interest rates. But, he added, "the markets are tricky that way, when you expect them to go down they go up."

Investors were attempting to assess the ability of the economy to deliver earnings strong enough to extend a rally.

Some traders say stocks could go higher on the perception that earning will go up in the second half. Earnings may gradually propel stocks, in spite of rising interest rates, Mr. Wachtel said.

"It doesn't just happen one day, but slowly and surely the market will stop looking at the bond market for direction and start looking at profits," he said.

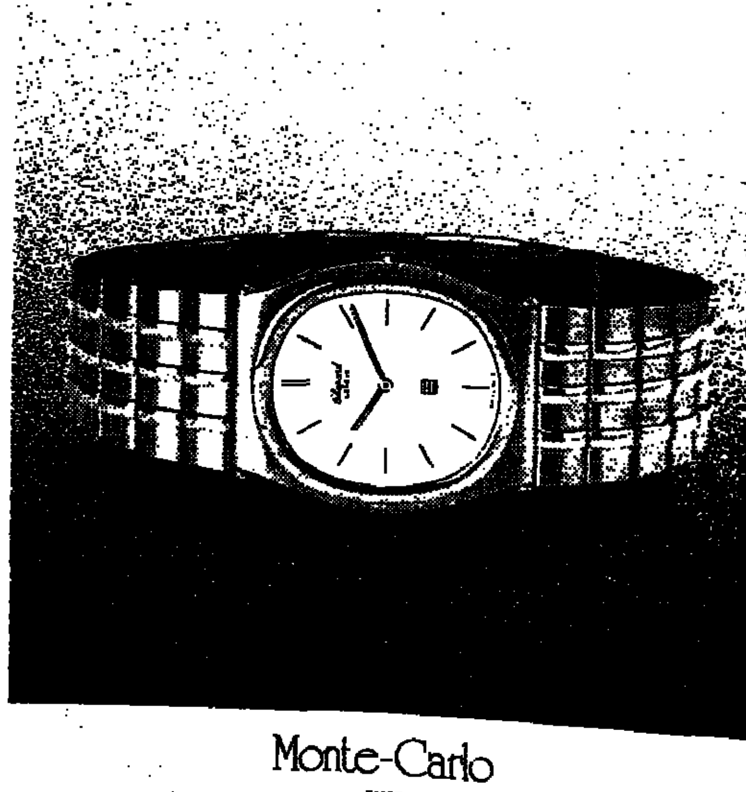
"At the moment, institutions are moving more cash to stocks from bonds," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "But we're heading into a breathing period where it's best to be on the sidelines. It's difficult to find good values at these levels. You have to exercise caution and be selective." *(UPI, Reuters)*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
24	12	AARs	.44	1.9	22	111	23¾	23¼	23¾	+⅛
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.2		166	29	28½	28¾	—⅜
28½	11½	AFGs			18	319	27¾	27½	27½	—¼
25¾	12¾	AGS			16	63	21½	21¼	21½	
15	9⅝	AMCA				27	13¼	13	13	+⅛
60⅝	37¾	AMR			12	4502	58⅞	58⅛	58¾	—⅛
25¾	18¼	AMR pf	2.18	8.8		3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.4		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¼
23½	19	ANR pf	2.12	9.7		2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+¼
16¾	11⅛	ARX	.71t	5.0	13	68	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
51¾	32¾	ASA	2.00a	5.8		542	34⅞	34⅛	34¾	+⅝
18⅝	10½	AVX			22	659	14¾	13½	14¼	+⅝
32	22⅝	AZP	2.72	9.8	7	1147	28	27½	27¾	—⅛
93	52½	AbtLab	1.68	1.8	23	1758	93	90⅝	92⅝	+⅞
46⅞	26¼	AbtLb wi				194	46⅛	45¼	46⅛	+½
32	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	20	149	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
24¾	10	AcmeC	.40	3.2		152	12½	12⅛	12½	
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	3.9	20	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
20½	16⅞	AdaEx	1.90e	9.3		78	20½	20¼	20½	
30¼	15	AdmMl	.40	1.3	14	706	31¾	30½	31¾	+1⅞
20⅝	10¼	AdvSys	.53t	4.7	17	425	18	17⅛	17⅜	+¼
32⅞	22½	AMD				4718	27	26	26⅞	+⅞
12⅝	8¼	Adobe n				58	9	8⅝	9	+¼
18¾	14⅝	Adob pf	1.84	11.2		14	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
28¼	15¼	Adob pf	2.40	12.6		16	19	18¾	19	—⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Advest	.12a	.6	14	541	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
64⅝	42¾	AetnLf	2.64	4.1	12	3730	64⅝	63⅞	64⅜	—¼
57½	52¾	AetL pf	4.38e	8.1		118	54⅞	53⅝	54¼	—⅛
101½	98¼	AetL pfC	2.55e	2.6		5	97⅝	97¾	97⅝	—½
69⅞	39	Ahmns	1.38	2.1	7	1983	65⅛	64¾	65½	—½
23	9⅝	Ahmn wt				93	22½	22	22	—¼
5⅝	2½	Aileen			103	487	5¼	5	5⅛	—⅛
85⅝	51¼	AirPrd	1.48	1.9	16	617	80⅝	79½	79⅝	—½
41⅝	25⅝	AirP wt				10	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	—⅛
27¾	18¼	AirbFrt	.60	2.8	19	82	21⅞	21½	21½	—¼
3⅝	⅜	AIMoan	1.58e			56	½	½	½	+
10⅜	7½	AlaP dpf	.87	9.1		2801	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
103½	74	AlaP pf	9.00	9.0		440z	100¼	100	100	+3⅝
107	86	AlaP pf	11.00	10.8		182z	102	102	102	—1¼
90⅛	67¼	AlaP pf	8.28	9.6		100z	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	—⅛
26¼	15¼	AlskAir	.16	.8	12	262	19½	19¼	19½	
25	8	Alberto s	.21	.8	31	52	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅛
40⅛	26⅞	Albtsns	.84	2.1	15	343	40⅛	39½	40⅛	+⅜
34¾	22¾	Alcan	.80	2.4		3863	33	31⅝	33	+1⅜
46¾	32	AlcoStd	1.24	2.9	20	229	43½	42⅝	43¼	+⅝
40⅛	26	AlexAlx	1.00	2.5		639	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	+⅛
47½	22⅝	Alexdr			79	9	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	—⅝
101	75½	AllgCo	1.54t	1.6	21	100	95⅛	95	95	
28½	25¾	AlgCo pf	2.86	10.4		11	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+¼
28¾	16½	AlgInt	.35t	1.6		132	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—⅞
20⅛	15⅛	AlgIn pf	2.19	11.8		6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
96	78	AlgI pfC	11.25	12.4		8	90½	90	90½	+½
41½	28⅝	AllgPw	2.80	6.9	10	987	40⅞	40½	40⅞	—⅛
27⅛	14⅞	AllenG s	.56	2.3	15	256	22⅞	22½	22⅞	—⅜
43	16½	AlldPd			11	926	37⅛	36	36¾	+½
49½	38⅝	AldSgn n	1.80b	3.9		4824	45⅞	45	45⅞	+⅞
66	58½	AldS pfC	6.74	10.9		78	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	+⅜
114¾	102¼	AldS pfD	12.00	11.1		45	108	107	108	+⅛
46⅞	25⅛	AldStr s	1.16	2.6	12	3625	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛	—⅜
10⅛	4⅝	AlldSup				306	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
6¾	3⅛	AllisCh				227	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
40⅝	26⅝	AllsC pf				1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
36⅞	26½	ALLTL	1.96	5.4	11	87	36⅞	36⅛	36½	+⅛
46⅞	31¼	Alcoa	1.20	2.9		7442	41⅜	40	41⅜	+1⅛
17	10½	Amax				885	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
36	27½	Amax pf	3.00	8.6		1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+¼
32¼	18⅞	AmHes	.271			2573	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	—½
2	1⅛	AmAgr				198	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31⅛	19½	ABakr			12	76	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
99⅞	53¼	ABrand	4.05	4.7	12	1950	87	85⅞	86⅞	+⅛
34⅜	27¾	ABrd pf	2.75	8.4		3	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+⅜
30⅝	20⅝	ABldM	.86	3.3	16	32	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
36⅞	27⅝	ABusPr	.76	2.3	16	23	33	32⅞	33	
79⅛	50⅛	AmCan	2.90	3.9	12	674	74⅛	74½	74⅞	+⅛
119½	110½	ACan pf	13.75	11.7		1	117½	117½	117½	
24⅞	19½	ACapBd	2.20	9.0		98	24⅞	24⅝	24½	—⅛
32⅝	25⅝	ACapCv	2.73e	9.1		38	30⅛	29⅞	30	—¼
24¼	18½	ACMR n	.15e	.7	17	532	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
9½	4⅝	ACentC				61	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
77	48	ACyan	1.90	2.5	28	1035	76¼	75¼	76¼	+½
28⅛	19⅝	AEIPw	2.26	8.6	11	4261	26½	26	26⅛	
70½	40⅝	AmExp	1.36	2.1	15	7593	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+⅜
34⅛	15	AFamls	.40	1.2	22	373	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	—⅛
43⅛	27¼	AGnCp	1.12	2.8	11	1571	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	—⅛
22¾	10¼	AGnl wt				235	22	21½	21½	—⅛
56¾	53	AGnl pfA	4.93e	9.2		525	53⅞	53½	53¾	—⅛
44⅛	31	AHerit	1.32	3.1	15	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
13⅝	8¼	AHoist				125	9⅝	8⅞	9	—⅝
25¼	19⅛	AHoist pf	1.95	8.2		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
88⅝	54⅝	AHome	3.10	3.6	18	2368	87½	86⅝	87	—½
379	259¾	AHme pf	2.00	.5		1	389½	389½	389½	+10½
127	84¼	Amrtch	7.00	5.6	11	786	127⅝	125	127	+⅜
141	80⅝	AInGrp	.44	.3	22	1118	134⅝	131⅛	133⅞	—⅜
226	137½	AIGp pf	5.85	2.7		12	217	214	217	
20¾	16	AMI	.72	3.9	43	2806	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
5	2⅛	AmMot				2366	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
25⅝	13⅝	APresd	.50	2.0	27	111	25	24⅞	25	
15⅞	5¾	ASLFla				196	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
21⅞	13¼	ASLFl pf	2.19	10.1		427	22	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
15⅞	9⅞	AShip	.80	7.3	8	224	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
46⅛	27	AmStd	1.60	3.7	32	849	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+⅞
66⅞	53⅛	AmStor	.84	1.4	15	1510	62⅞	60⅛	61⅞	+1⅞
78	66	AStr pfA	4.38	6.0		745	73⅛	72	73⅛	+1⅛
61⅛	54¾	AStr pfB	6.80	11.9		9	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	—⅛
26	19⅝	AT&T	1.20	4.8	16	15588	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
50	37⅝	AT&T pf	3.64	7.7		2697	47½	47¼	47¼	—⅛
50½	39	AT&T pf	3.74	7.7		6402	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	—⅛
39	21⅜	AmWtr	1.12	3.0	11	74	37½	36⅞	36⅞	+⅛
94½	57½	AWat pf	1.43	1.5		100z	95	95	95	+½
22⅝	9¼	AmHoll				146	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
77¼	66	ATr pr	5.92	7.7		36	77¼	76⅝	77	+¼
32½	11⅞	ATr sc				96	32½	32¼	32½	+⅜
108⅝	78	ATr un	5.92	5.4		34	110	108	110	+1⅛
30	16⅞	Amerns	.96	3.3	12	42	29½	27	29½	—⅜
34⅝	19⅜	AmesD s	.10	.3	27	545	32⅝	31⅜	31⅞	+⅞
30⅞	17⅞	Ametek	1.00	3.3	19	598	30¼	28½	30¼	+2
11⅛	9⅝	AmevSc	1.08	9.7		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅝	22	Amfac			24	247	28½	27⅞	28⅛	—½
9⅝	⅜	vjAmfsc				251	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
70⅜	53⅜	Amoco	3.30b	5.2	9	2292	64⅝	63	63⅜	+½
45	27⅞	AMP	.72	1.7	42	1880	42⅛	42	42⅜	+⅛
16⅛	11½	Ampco	.30	1.8	34	84	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Amrep s			17	89	24⅝	24⅛	24½	—⅛
35⅞	19⅝	AmSth s	1.04	3.0	12	50	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	
48⅝	37½	Amsted	1.60	3.3	20	13	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+½
6⅞	3⅞	Anacmp			56	1844	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
24⅞	13⅞	Anlog s			36	193	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
32⅛	23⅛	Anchor	1.48	5.0	481	1026	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	—⅛
61⅞	37⅞	AnClay	.331		16	10324	56⅜	55	56¼	+4⅝
17⅞	7½	AndrGr	.21	1.2	19	13	17	16⅞	17	
29⅛	22	Angelic	.60	2.3	15	183	26½	26⅛	26½	+¼
51⅞	29¼	Anheus	.80	1.6	17	9047	50¼	48⅞	50⅛	+1⅜
100	61⅞	Anheu pf	3.60	3.7		302	97½	96	97½	+2⅞
13	6⅞	Anixtr s	.16	1.5	19	1936	11⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅜
19⅝	10⅝	Anthem	.04	.2	41	53	19⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
18	12½	Anthny	.44b	2.8	16	10	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
17⅞	8⅜	Apache	.28	3.0	44	122	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
1⅝	⅛	ApchP wt				343				
19⅝	16⅝	ApcP un	1.40	10.4		506	13⅝	13⅝	13½	—⅛
86⅞	61⅝	ApPw pf	7.40	9.1		450z	82	81½	81½	—1½
27⅞	24¼	ApPw pf	2.65	9.8		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
34⅛	31	ApPw pf	4.18	12.9		8	32⅝	32½	32½	—⅛
32	23⅝	ApPw pf	3.80	12.7		6	30	29⅞	30	
20⅛	12	ApplMg			31	246	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
30⅝	19¼	ArchDn	.14b	.5	13	2973	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+½
20⅛	12⅝	ArchD wi				6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
32⅛	28⅝	ArlP pf	3.58	11.8		46	30½	30⅛	30¼	—⅛
105½	94	ArlP pf	10.70	10.5		100z	101¼	101¼	101¼	
45⅛	20	ArkBst	.60	1.3	14	223	45⅝	44⅛	45⅛	+1
22¼	14	Arkla	1.08	6.1	16	1565	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Armada				20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
12	7½	Armco			96	1070	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
26½	17⅜	Armc pf	2.10	9.2		6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+½
20⅛	13½	ArmsRb	.48	2.9	21	213x	16⅞	16¼	16½	+⅛
66½	31⅞	ArmWin	1.44	2.2	15	488	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	+⅜
18	11¼	AroWE	.28	1.6		40	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
24⅝	24½	AroWE pf				610	24⅞	24½	24½	—¼
31⅝	19¼	Artra	.22	.7		51	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
33	15⅛	Arvin s	.64	2.0	14	341	32½	31	32⅛	—⅛
25½	15⅛	Asarco				274	18½	17⅞	18½	+⅛
59⅝	29⅞	AshlOil	1.80	3.2	10	2045	56⅞	56	56⅛	+⅛
50	29⅛	AsdDG s	1.40	2.8	17	2647	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+⅞
158	96	AsdD pf	4.75	3.0		16	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	+1⅞
23½	16⅛	Athlone	1.60	7.6		19	21	20⅞	21	
37½	25⅝	AtCyEl	2.58	7.0	12	406	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
67⅝	49⅝	AtlRich	4.00	7.3		3184	54⅞	53⅝	54⅝	+⅛
162	118⅞	AtlRc pf	2.80	2.2		1	130	130	130	
16⅝	10⅝	AtlasCp				18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅝	8½	AudVd s			21	5340	12⅛	11¾	12	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
27½	19⅛	Augat	.40	2.0	36	562	21½	20	20⅜	—1⅛
77½	45⅝	AutoDt	.68	.9	27	843	76½	74¼	74⅜	—1⅛
39	35	AutDt wi				8	39	38	38⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Avalon	.05e	1.3		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	AVMC s	.50	1.7	16	12	29⅞	29	29	
47½	30	Avery	.68	1.5	18	130x	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	—⅜
40⅝	27	Avnet	.50	1.5	38	1854	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	—1½
35	17⅞	Avon	2.00	5.8		1249	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
27⅝	16⅛	Aydin			26	74	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	
		B								
12½	2⅛	BMC				526	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
31½	21¼	Bairnco	.60	2.2	14	166	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+½
18⅝	12⅝	BkrIntl	.92	6.3	12	757	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
24	19⅝	Baldor	.48	1.7	21	36	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
3½	⅜	vjBaldU				386	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	2⅝	vjBldU pf				3	6½	6½	6½	+½
39⅞	25	Ball s	.72	1.8	17	244	40	39⅞	40	+⅝
24⅝	14⅝	BallyMf	.28	.9	24	1442	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
23⅝	9¼	BallyPk			23	95	23	22⅝	22⅞	
30⅝	20	BltGE s	1.80	6.0	10	4517	30⅝	30	30¼	—⅛
55½	43½	Balt pfB	4.50	8.3		100z	54½	54½	54½	+½
33⅛	19½	BncOn s	.80b	2.7	14	657	30	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
25½	9	BncCtr n	.67e	3.1		14	21½	21¼	21½	—⅛
3⅝	1	BanTex				1076	1⅛	1	1⅛	
77½	48⅝	Bandag	1.30	1.7	15	69	76½	75½	76⅛	+⅛
39¼	22	BkBos s	1.32	3.4	9	1885	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
54⅝	51¼	BkB pfA	4.08e	8.0		12	51⅝	51¼	51⅛	—⅛
54¼	49⅝	BkB pfB	3.85e	7.8		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
101⅞	92½	BkB pfC	4.02e	4.2		5	96½	94	96½	
69⅛	38⅝	BkNY	2.28	3.4	10	420	66⅝	65⅞	66⅛	+½
37½	23⅜	BankVa	1.12	3.0	12	285	37⅜	36⅝	37⅝	+⅛
22	12	BnkAm				6274	17½	17	17⅜	—⅛
45⅛	33½	BkA pf	4.22e	11.1		180	39⅝	38½	38⅛	—1
16⅝	10⅝	BkA pf	3.88			134	12½	12⅜	12½	
34⅛	24	BkARty	2.40	7.4	8	34	32½	31⅞	32½	+⅛
51⅝	29	BnkTr s	1.48	2.9	9	5197	51⅜	49⅝	51	+1½
27⅝	25⅛	BkTr pf	2.50	9.4		4	26⅞	26½	26⅛	—⅛
20⅛	18⅝	Banner	.03e	.2	13	184	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
67⅝	30	Bard	.44	1.0	23	1156	66	64⅝	65⅝	—⅛
34	15	Bard wi				63	33	32⅝	33	—⅛
34⅝	21⅞	BarnGp	1.00	3.1	19	22	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
58	29⅝	Barnet	1.20	2.0	14	408	60⅛	57⅝	59⅝	+2⅛
24½	16⅝	BaryWr	.60	2.5	19	113	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	BASIX	.12	1.1	63	629	11⅛	11	11⅛	
43⅜	27⅞	Bausch	.78	1.8	19	706	44	41⅝	44	+2⅛
21¼	12⅝	BaxtTr	.40	1.9	28	5816	21	20⅝	21	—⅛
50⅝	47½	BxtT pfA	2.21e	4.5		5	49⅝	49⅜	49½	
71⅝	50⅝	BxtT pfB	3.50	4.9		373	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	—⅛
29⅝	22	BayFin	.20	.8		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	+⅛
43⅝	29⅝	BaySiG	2.72	6.3	12	15	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
40	17⅝	BearSt n	.60b	1.7	13	938	34⅝	34⅛	34½	—⅛
45⅝	31⅝	Bearing	1.00	2.5	52	16	40½	40	40	—⅛
16⅝	12	Becor	.20	1.5	90	133	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
55½	25	BectD s	.66	1.2	23	2597	55½	52½	54⅝	—⅛
5⅛	⅜	vjBeker				208	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	1⅞	vjBekr pf				5	3½	3½	3½	
20⅛	12⅝	BeldnH	.40	2.1	12	12	19½	19⅛	19½	
42½	29	BelHwl	.62	1.5	14	713	42½	42¼	42⅛	—⅛
43⅛	28⅝	BelHw pf	.74	1.8		55	42	42	42	—⅛
66½	42⅝	BellAtl s			12	1510	67	65	66½	+1⅝
37	25⅞	BCE g	2.36			142	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
29⅞	19⅝	BellInd	.32	1.2	11	45	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
58½	37⅝	BellSou	3.04	5.4	11	2587	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	+⅞
57	44	BeloAH	.80	1.5	27	347	53½	52½	52⅝	
27⅜	14⅝	Bemis s	.60	2.2	16	125	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	—⅛
53⅝	37	BenfCp	2.00	4.2	12	777	48⅝	47⅛	48	—⅛
49¼	34	Benef pf	4.30	9.0		7	48½	47⅝	47⅝	—⅛
53	36⅛	Benef pf	4.50	9.2		10z	49	49	49	
24⅝	16¼	Benqt n	1.20	5.4		19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BengtB				224	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9	5½	Berkey			4	76	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
15⅛	12⅝	BestPd	.24	1.5	200	3497	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅛
22	12½	BethSt				7889	17	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
54⅝	34¼	BethSt pf	5.00	10.9		227	46½	45⅝	46	—⅛
27⅝	18⅝	BethSt pf	2.50	10.5		144	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
40½	31½	Beverly	.32	.8	19	4390	41⅛	39⅞	40⅞	+1
24½	18⅛	BevIP n				45	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
26⅝	22	BioThr	.86	3.5	55	560	25½	24⅝	25⅝	+⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Blackf s			32	64	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
25⅛	17⅛	BlackD	.44	2.9	19	3379	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
29	16	BlkHC s	1.14	5.0	13	128	23⅛	22⅝	23	+⅛
27⅝	16½	BlairJn				850	26⅛	25	26⅛	+⅛
44½	25⅝	BlkHR s	1.36	3.3	9	253	42½	41	41	—1⅜
59⅝	41½	Boeing	1.20	2.1	15	2899	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	+⅛
59⅝	39⅝	BoiseC	1.90	3.2	19	646	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛	+⅛
47⅝	33⅝	BoltBer	.10	.2	39	40	47½	46⅝	46⅝	—⅛
64⅝	35⅝	Borden	1.68	2.7	17	446	63⅝	62½	63⅛	—⅛
42⅝	23⅝	Bordn wi				1	42½	42½	42½	
31⅝	19⅝	BorgWa	.96b	3.4	14	1083	28½	28⅛	28⅝	—⅛
19⅝	7	Bormns	.05e	.3	7	159	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
59½	36	BosEd	3.44	6.8	10	219	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	
99½	77	BosE pf	8.88	9.1		200z	97½	97½	97½	
12⅝	10	BosE pr	1.17	9.5		15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
16½	12	BosE pr	1.46	9.3		12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
33⅛	21	Bowatr	.72	2.6	15	734	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
40⅛	29⅝	BrigSt	1.60	4.1	15	480	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝	—⅛
81⅝	53⅝	BristM	2.20	2.7	20	2632	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	—⅛
36⅛	24	BritPt	2.45e	7.0	7	439	35⅛	34⅝	35	—⅛
44	34⅝	BrtTF				100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
		Brock				4798	⅞		⅞	
⅝		Brckh rt				37955				—
41½	22⅝	Brckwy	1.32	3.3	15	28	40	39½	40	
25⅛	18⅞	BkyUG s	1.62	6.4	11	238	25⅛	25⅝	25½	
28½	23⅛	BkUG pf	2.47	9.1		32	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
37⅝	27½	BkUG pf	3.95	14.0		62	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛



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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
38½	19⅝	BwnSh	.40	1.4	12	90	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+⅜
43⅛	28⅝	BrwnGp	1.44	3.4	16	414	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝	+1
40⅝	22½	BrwnF s	.64	1.7	22	1426	38	37⅝	37⅝	
36⅛	17	Brnsw s	.56	1.5	15	1461	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
39⅞	29⅝	BrshWl	.56	1.7	41	444	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
24	17	Bundy	.80	3.3	23	344	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
22⅞	18½	BunkrH	2.16	9.9		18	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
24⅝	19	BKInv n	.16e	.9		323	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
26½	14⅝	BurlnCt			17	130	26	25½	26	+⅛
36⅛	24⅝	BurlInd	1.64	4.5	33	866	37⅜	36⅛	36⅝	—⅛
82⅛	55⅝	BrlNth	1.60	2.4	9	4520	68	66½	66⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	6.5		1	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
52	48½	BrlN pf	4.68e	9.6		21	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
15⅛	9⅝	Burndy				344	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
71⅞	52	Burrgh	2.60	4.4	12	5934	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+⅜
20½	11	Butlrin	.52	3.1	27	50	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
		C								
26	18⅛	CBI In	.40	2.2		1130	26⅛	25⅝	26	+⅛
151½	105	CBS	3.00	2.2	165	750	135⅛	133⅝	134	—1⅛
6⅞	4	CCX				34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	9⅛	CCX pf	1.25	11.9		64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
77⅝	53⅝	CIGNA	2.60	3.9		3400	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	—⅛

(Continued on Page 18)

ميكرو فيلم الأصل

atistics Index

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International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

RIDAY, MAY 30, 1986 **

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 14

TECHNOLOGY

Lithium Power: Revolution In Battery Manufacturing

By CATHERINE ARNST

Reuters

BOSTON — Most of today's batteries look much the way they did 100 years ago, but a silver-white metal is slowly starting to change the way the world is powered. Lithium, the lightest of all metals, is the major ingredient in a ew class of batteries that last longer and are smaller and lighter an the zinc-carbon or alkaline nonrechargeable batteries on hich consumers worldwide spend $5 billion a year.

Eastman Kodak, although a newcomer to the battery industry, ole the limelight last week from the big names in batteries — alston Purina Co.'s Eveready and Dart & Kraft Inc.'s Duracell — when it announced that it would introduce the first mass-arket lithium battery.

> They are considered to be the fastest growing segment of the market.

The photography giant said at its nine-volt cell would st twice as long as the best kaline batteries on the mar- t and that it has a shelf life 10 years, compared with 2 3 years for alkaline batter- s. The lithium battery will be iced at $5.80 in the United ates, about 1.7 times the cost of a nine-volt alkaline battery.

Lithium batteries are already being built into products such as atches and cameras and are the power supply of choice by many signers of printed circuit boards that are built into computers.

The unique chemical qualities of lithium also make the batter- particularly well suited for specialized applications.

For example, their ability to withstand extreme temperature ings makes lithium cells ideal for underwater devices, and their ng life could lead to a new generation of heart pacemakers that ed to be changed only once every 5 to 10 years, instead of every years for earlier models.

Sales of lithium batteries currently account for only about 1 rcent of U.S. nonrechargeable battery sales, but they are nsidered the fastest growing segment of the market. Sales of gh-performance alkaline and lithium batteries have grown by out 10 percent a year, compared with 7 percent for the entire nsumer battery business.

THE MARKET'S potential led Britain's Hawker Siddeley Group PLC to buy a leading U.S. manufacturer of lithium cells, Power Conversion, for $59.7 million last month. wer Conversion's 1985 sales totaled $14.2 million, with about percent of its products sold to the U.S. Army for use in mmunication and vision equipment and mine detectors.

Hawker Siddeley, which expects lithium batteries to be taken shortly by the U.S. Navy and Air Force, also wants to push wer Conversion's products deeper into commercial markets.

Analysts forecast that Kodak may be able to sell $500 million lithium batteries a year by 1990. Kodak estimates that the erage American home has about 10 battery-powered devices 1 22 batteries on hand, 15 percent of them the nine-volt size.

Kodak officials also said the company was already working h Black & Decker Corp. to incorporate the lithium batteries o household appliances to be introduced this autumn.

Lithium batteries have not just arrived on the scene; the first ototypes were developed about 20 years ago.

"Unlike many technologies, progress in batteries is very, very w," said Brian Barnet, a consultant with Arthur D. Little and a cialist in battery technology.

Lithium is a tricky metal to work with because it is very tive. Some early lithium batteries caused fires and explosions, ch tended to give the products a bad reputation.

Kodak officials said the company patented a safety mechanism t shuts down the power cell should it short-circuit and rede-ned the battery to make it safer than earlier models.

The company said there were still technical challenges to rcome, such as designing batteries in other sizes.

Currency Rates

ss Rates *May 29*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
rdam	2.57	3.853	112.43 *	35.31 *	0.164 *	—	5.507 *	135.87 *	151.59 y
ls(a)	46.6825	70.02	20.42	6.4123	2.9805 *	18.166	—	24.6825	27.535 *
furt					Closed				
n (b)	1.492	—	3.4318	10.927	2,352.50	3.8585	70.65	2.842	255.325
	1,566.20	2,350.50	685.50	215.19	—	609.78	33.59	827.55	9.341
ork(c)	—	0.673 ●	2.308	7.3485	1,581.00	2.594	47.125	1.909	172.15
	7.2845	10.917	3.1845	—	4.6455 x	2.8329	15.597 *	3.846	4.294 *
	169.88	254.36	74.00	23.27	10.82 *	65.59	362.85 *	89.40	—
	1.9013	2.842	82.82 *	26.025 *	0.1209 *	73.695 *	4.0561 *	—	1.1177 *
	0.9421	0.6287	2.1561	6.8681	1,477.96	2.4236	44.0208	1.785	159.926
	1.15411	0.76844	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,803.25	2.9461	53.8767	2.1818	195.968

gs in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 3 P.M. mmercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. buy one pound: $U.S.1.486

er Dollar Values

cy	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
austral	0.8405	Fin. markka	5.227	Mex. peso	546.00	Soviet ruble	0.7115
l. $	1.3873	Greek drac.	141.40	Norw. krone	7.7425	Span. peseta	145.15
schill.	15.94	Hong Kong $	7.8065	Phil. peso	19.50	Swed. krona	7.2975
a. fr.	46.93	Indian rupee	12.63	Port. escudo	147.00	Taiwan $	38.25
cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,128.00	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Thai baht	26.385
an $	1.3763	Irish £	0.7474	Sing. $	2.226	Turkish lira	675.75
e yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.4680	S. Afr. rand	2.3121	UAE dirham	3.673
krone	8.484	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2958	S. Kor. won	889.10	Venez. boliv.	19.00
pound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.631				

ng: 1.131 Irish £

s: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); k (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

currency Deposits *May 29*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4½-4⅝	4½-4⅝	10-10⅛	7¼-7⅜	-	6⅝
s	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4½-4⅝	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9⅞-10	7¼-7⅜	-	6⅝
s	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4½-4⅝	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7¼-7⅜	n.a.	6⅝
	6 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7¼-7⅜	-	6⅝
	7⅛-7¼	4⅝-4¾	4¼-4⅜	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7⅜-7½	-	6 [illegible]

: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates *May 29*

Rates	Close	Prev.
t Rate	6½	6½
Funds	6 12/16	6 13/16
ate	8½	8½
oan Rate	7⅛	7⅛
er 30-179 days	6.65	6.65
Treasury Bills	6.32	6.28
Treasury Bills	6.40	6.36
days	6.28	6.30
days	6.50	6.36
many		
l Rate	5.50	5.50
t Rate	Clsd	4.50
h Interbank	—	4.65
nterbank	—	4.45
nterbank	—	4.65
tion Rate	7¼	7¼
ey	7½	7½
h Interbank	7¼	7¼
nterbank	7¼	7 3/16
nterbank	7⅛	7 1/16
e Rate	10	10
ey	10⅛	10⅛
easury Bill	n.a.	n.a.
nterbank	9⅞	9⅞
Rate	3½	3½
ey	4⅛	4 3/16
erbank	4⅛	4⅛

Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *May 29*

1 month	6 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
2 months	6 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
3 months	6 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
6 months	6 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
1 year	7⅛ - 7¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *May 29*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 5.99
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.754

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

May 29

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	342.15	342.65	+ 1.05
Luxembourg	342.60	—	+ 0.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	342.38	342.00	− 0.73
Zurich	342.45	342.60	− 0.90
London	342.75	342.70	− 1.05
New York	—	342.50	Unch.

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

kets Closed

cial markets were closed Thursday in Austria, Portugal, Spain st Germany for a holiday.

OECD Warns on Job Rate

Members Urged To Take Action

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday that the number of unemployed in its 24 member nations will rise by 200,000 over the next year to nearly 31 million by late 1987, the highest level since 1983.

In its semiannual economic forecast, published Thursday, the agency said it was "urgent" that member governments take some action to stimulate growth and help reduce unemployment. It suggested accelerating cuts in interest rates, but cautioned that such cuts "should not jeopardize monetary control or inflation objectives."

Secretariat officials said that slightly stronger-than-expected growth among OECD nations in the second half of 1985 stimulated industrial productivity but not new hiring.

"Even as efforts went into higher productivity, the rate of unemployment for the OECD area as a whole fell slightly, as growth in the area's labor force became weaker," an official said.

Just maintaining the current combined unemployment rate of 8.25 percent will require combined economic growth of 3 percent, the OECD said. It predicted that combined gross national product, the total value of a nation's goods and services, would grow at a rate of 3.25 percent in 1987, adjusted for inflation. This represents a slight rise from 3-percent growth expected in 1986 and from 2.8-percent growth recorded last year.

The OECD report said that the number of jobs has been growing by about 1 percent over the past year or so and is expected to pick up slightly to 1.25 percent this year. "The tendency for employment growth in the United States to be appreciably stronger than elsewhere is expected to continue," the report said.

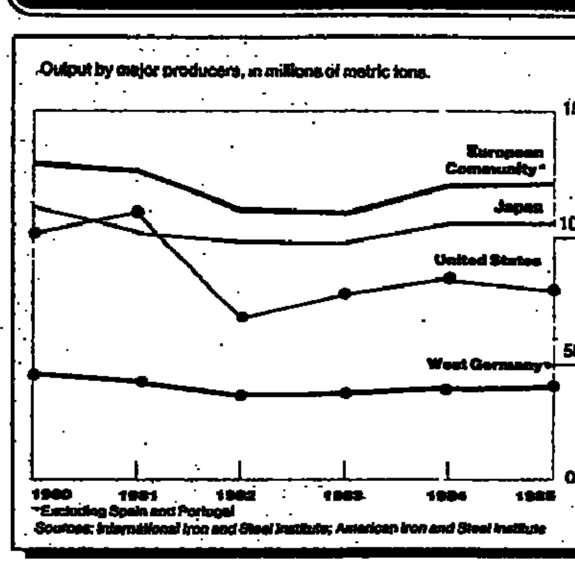
"The general outlook for the area is better than it was six months ago," a senior OECD official said, "yet it is not good enough. We need more growth."

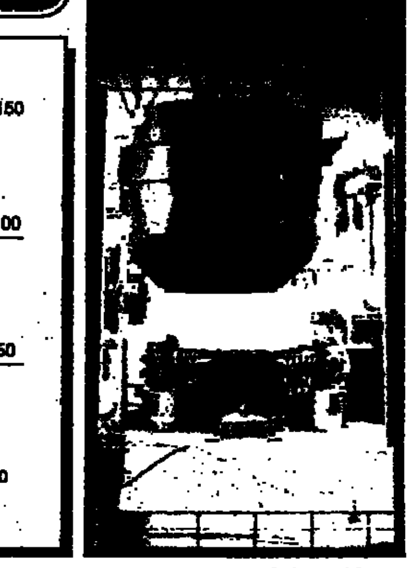
The OECD also warned that achieving goals for growth was "being increasingly put at risk by strains in the international economy," citing "political and protectionist pressures" that it did not identify. OECD sources said the reference was to restrictive trade legislation emerging in the U.S. House of Representatives. President Ronald Reagan has termed the legislation "anti-trade" and "rankly political."

New protectionist forces could seriously weaken the outlook for growth in world trade, which the OECD projected at 3.5 percent in 1986, slightly ahead of the 1985 rate. Without protectionism, the growth rate should continue accelerating next year, the report said, reaching about 4 percent despite cutbacks in world oil exports.

A spokesman for the OECD's Trade Union Advisory Committee warned that growing unemployment is leading to "polarization" of social groups, primarily in Western Europe, and he urged member governments to enact policies that

See OECD, Page 21





The New York Times

A furnace at Krupp's computer-controlled plant, built in 1982 in Bochum, West Germany.

German Steel Firms Stage a Comeback

Heavy Investment in High Tech Begins to Pay Dividends

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ESSEN, West Germany — After several tough years, West Germany's powerful steel industry is in the midst of a remarkable comeback.

Until recently, the industry's traditional markets were still showing the effects of recession, and production was down. State-subsidized competitors in France and Belgium underbid the German companies. Demand stagnated as shipbuilding and other consuming industries faltered, while automakers switched from steel to plastics where possible.

Small innovative steelmakers, such as the Korf Stahl AG group, went into receivership because of their heavy debt burdens. Arbed Saarstahl GmbH, the unprofitable German unit of the Arbed SA steel group of Luxembourg, escaped insolvency only after Bonn poured in about $1.4 billion in government aid. Recently, the German government agreed to pay Arbed the equivalent of 45 cents to take tottering Saarstahl off Arbed's hands, presumably to save jobs.

Now, though problems remain, the industry seems to have turned a corner. In 1984 the industry was just about breaking even on every ton of steel. And last year, excluding the poor results of Arbed Saarstahl, the industry reported net earnings equivalent to about $7 a ton.

Some experts like to cite the turnaround as evidence that, even in the era of high technology, heavy industry can still be made to work.

"We don't have the best of all worlds, but we've certainly escaped the phase of mortal danger," said Wilhelm Scheider, chief executive at Fried. Krupp GmbH, the Krupp parent company, in a recent conversation in his office in Essen.

The West German industry had been on the decline since 1974, when it produced a postwar peak of 53.2 million tons of crude steel. By 1983, when production was down to 35.7 million tons, the industry lost about $1.2 billion, or $34 for every ton of steel it produced.

In 1985 German crude steel production rose to 40.5 million metric tons, from 39.4 million tons the previous year, benefiting from the general economic recovery.

Among the country's industrial giants, Thyssen AG, Europe's biggest privately owned steel company, said earnings on steel increased fourfold, to the equivalent of $170

See STEEL, Page 21

Prices Plummet On Milan Bourse Amid Tax Fears

By Andrew Hurst

Reuters

MILAN — Fears that the Italian government may tax earnings on share transactions triggered a panic selloff on the Milan Bourse Thursday and the biggest one-day price decline in recent history.

Officials at the Milan Bourse said the all-share MIB index closed 9.82 percent below Wednesday's level, bringing its total price decline to 18.7 percent since Monday, when the exchange started going into sharp reverse after a record boom. Because of the heavy volume Thursday, exchange officials were unable to provide a precise closing figure for the index.

They said that the fall was the biggest in a single day since the index was introduced 10 years ago. It outstripped a 9.6-percent one-day fall in June 1981, when the collapse of a speculative bubble led to the bourse's temporary closure.

Blue-chip stocks, such as Fiat, Pirelli and Olivetti, were down heavily and trading in some stocks was temporarily suspended when they lost as much as 20 percent of their value.

Private and institutional investors began selling on Monday as rumors gathered pace that the government planned to introduce a tax on capital gains made in share trading.

Italy is one of the few countries in the industrialized world in which share dealings by private individuals are not subject to any kind of tax.

Investors' fears apparently were fueled by recent statements from Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria suggesting that it may be time to introduce a tax on share earnings.

Giuseppe Bonini, an analyst with Sige, the big Milan-based investment bank, said that in recent months, many small investors with no prior experience on the stock exchange had entered the market. "A taxi driver told me the other day that he had started playing the market," he said.

"As soon as these small investors heard talk of taxes, they got scared, took their money and ran," said Mr. Bonini.

During the past 18 months the Milan Bourse has experienced the biggest boom in its history, spurred by foreign investors and by Italy's recent launch of mutual funds that have channeled private savings into the stock exchange.

Milan's performance since January 1985 easily outstripped that of the world's leading exchanges in Tokyo, New York and London.

At its peak on May 20, the bourse's all-share index stood at 2,035, more than double its level at the beginning of the year. By Wednesday's close the index had dropped to 1,813.

Gian Paolo Gamba, an analyst at one of Milan's top brokerage houses, Studio Albertini, said he believed that after months of rising almost without interruption, the market was ripe for a major setback.

But Mr. Bonini at Sige said that long-term prospects for the bourse were good in view of falling interest rates.

"The economic outlook is very good following this week's 1-percent cut in the discount rate by the Bank of Italy," Mr. Bonini said.

Dollar-Watching Expected to Dominate Forex Club Meeting

By Janet Bush

Reuters

DUBLIN — The dollar's next move, and particularly behind-the-scenes maneuvering by central bankers and politicians of the Group of Five nations, will be the dominant topic among the some 1,500 delegates to the International Forex Club meeting here this week, analysts and dealers said Thursday.

"The No. 1 subject will be whether the dollar will continue to decline or bottom out, but nobody really knows the answer," said Hans Schobert, secretary of the Hong Kong Forex Club.

The Forex Club is the trade and professional association for bank and private foreign-exchange dealers in more than 55 countries.

Dealers said that other major topics would include the use of target zones for currencies and the recent call for more currency stability from the seven biggest industrialized democracies — Britain, Canada, France, Japan, Italy, West Germany and the United States.

The meeting comes against the backdrop of a strengthening dollar, but dealers here said it remains unclear whether the rally is simply a technical bounce or whether the currency's downward trend has been reversed.

The U.S. currency advanced through the key 2.30-Deutsche-mark and 170-yen levels in active trading on Thursday.

Analysts said that the answers to these questions lie more with politicians than with the market. Many dealers believe that the dollar's recovery against the yen has been the result of a secret pact between the United States and Japan to take the heat off the Japanese government until its summer legislative elections are over.

Japan said this week that it would hold an extraordinary Parliamentary session June 2, the first formal step toward a full election in early July, 18 months ahead of schedule.

Kazushi Hayashi, chief dealer at Bank of Tokyo, said that the Group of Five nations may have agreed to hold the dollar-yen rate stable until the election, then adjust it downward ahead of the U.S. Congressional elections in November.

Mr. Hayashi said that the "managed-float" system established last September does not aim at a long-term band for currency movements, but seems to seek a temporary range from time to time, taking political factors into account.

Most analysts and dealers are skeptical about the call earlier this month for foreign-exchange market stability from the seven industrialized nations.

U.S. and Japan Reach Broad Accord on Chips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The United States and Japan have reached a broad agreement on disputes in the semiconductor trade, with Washington seeking an increase in sales of U.S.-made computer chips and an end to Japanese "dumping," officials said Thursday.

Details of the agreement are to be completed in negotiations next week, U.S. and Japanese officials said. The accord probably will avert trade retaliation by the U.S. government, they said.

But analysts said the agreement lacks substance and is unlikely to solve the U.S. industry's problems.

The "chip war" has been one of the most sensitive issues in U.S.-Japan trade relations. The computer memory chips are used by the millions in everything from missiles to microwave ovens.

U.S. chip manufacturers have accused Japanese manufacturers, who hold the lion's share of the world market for the most popular semiconductors, of unfair trade practices and of "dumping" semiconductors on the U.S. market, or selling them below cost.

Officials said the agreement was reached at a 14-hour bargaining session Wednesday between Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, and Michio Watanabe, Japan's minister of international trade and industry.

Japanese press reports said that Japan offered to monitor prices of Japanese semiconductors to assure they were not being dumped. The reports said the Japanese also promised to encourage major companies to buy more American semiconductors, aiming for an eventual target of 18 percent of the Japanese market. American companies now have 8.5 percent of the Japanese semiconductor market, a U.S. trade group said.

Asked to comment on the reports, Mr. Yeutter said they contained inaccuracies.

Japan's semiconductor imports from the United States in 1985 totaled $63 million against exports of $169.3 million, according to the Japan Electronics Industry Association.

The U.S. International Trade Commission said on Tuesday that Japanese makers of 64-kilobyte dynamic random access memory chips had harmed the U.S. makers by dumping in the U.S. market. The decision cleared the way for the government to impose punitive duties on the Japanese exports of these chips to the United States.

(UPI, NYT, Reuters)

Canada Drops Demand

Canada's demand that the United States pay compensation for damage caused by its new tariff on Canadian wood housing products has been dropped because of legal problems, Reuters reported from Ottawa.

Finance Minister Michael Wilson said Thursday that the United States had said it had no legal power to deal with compensation.

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Hillsdown Abandons Berisford Takeover Bid

Reuters

LONDON — Hillsdown Holdings PLC, a food and trading group, said Thursday that it would abandon its £500-million ($750-million) offer for the commodities trading company S.& W. Berisford PLC.

Hillsdown's investment adviser, Kleinwort Benson & Co., said it had sold Hillsdown's 14.7-percent stake in Berisford, or 28.15 million shares, to a subsidiary of Gruppo Ferruzzi, raising the Italian agriculture concern's interest to 23.74 percent. Ferruzzi already held 17.3 million Berisford shares.

Hillsdown said it had decided not to make any submission to the U.K. Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Both the Hillsdown bid and a rival offer for Berisford by Tate & Lyle PLC, a British sugar refiner, had been referred to the commission.

The three-way fight for Berisford began earlier this year when the company said it was discussing a possible bid from Ferruzzi. Under that agreement, Berisford executives would have bought back all of the group except its British Sugar PLC subsidiary, which Ferruzzi was seeking to acquire.

Hillsdown then made its bid in April, which Ferruzzi said it would accept. The Italian company said that its purchase of British Sugar and the management buyout were feasible only as long as they were not contested.

A spokesman for Kleinwort Benson said Feruzzi had made an approach on Tuesday about purchasing Hillsdown's stake, leaving Hillsdown with 24 hours to decide whether to proceed with its bid.

A spokesman for Hillsdown declined to disclose the selling price but said the company was very happy and had made a good profit.

Hillsdown had been considering its position ever since its bid was referred to the monopolies commission earlier this month.

Hillsdown had offered to exchange nine of its ordinary shares for every 11 Berisford ordinary shares. The offer valued Berisford at 225 pence per share, based on a Hillsdown share price of 278 pence and adjusted to 275 pence after the 3-pence final dividend.

Market sources said it appeared likely that the original Berisford/Ferruzzi talks were now being revived, although there was some doubt the companies would reach agreement in the immediate future.

Berisford officials were unavailable for comment Thursday.

Japan's Major Banks Say Net Increased 11% in Fiscal Year

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's 13 major commercial banks reported Thursday that net profit rose a total of 11 percent in the fiscal year ending March 31, while revenues fell 8.5 percent.

The 13 banks said revenue dropped to 16.28 trillion yen ($101 billion), while net profit rose to 558 billion yen.

Banking sources said that the banks' strong net-profit rise was helped by a 7.6-percent increase in operating profits, mainly from gains in government bond dealing.

The sources also said that the banks reduced provisions for losses on overseas exposure because the value of those loans fell as a result of the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

In the past year, those major commercial banks were given permission to introduce money market certificates and large-scale time deposits with denominations of 1 billion yen ($5.9 million) or more, both with uncontrolled interest rates.

Japan's largest bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., said revenue fell 6.9 percent, to 2.07 trillion yen, and net profit rose 16.7 percent, to 70.15 billion yen.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd., the specialized foreign-exchange bank, said that revenue was down 19.9 percent, to 1.13 trillion yen and net profit rose 29.2 percent, to 39.13 billion yen.

Kyowa Bank Ltd. reported the biggest increase in net profit — 33.9 percent, to 19.08 billion yen. It also was the only bank to report an increase in revenue, which inched up 1.4 percent, to 658.1 billion yen.

Tokai Bank Ltd., however, said net profit fell 15.1 percent, to 32.79 billion yen, while revenue dipped 6.3 percent, to 1.22 trillion yen. It was the only bank to report a net profit loss.

Fuji Bank Ltd. said that net profit rose 4.8 percent, to 72.09 billion yen, and revenue fell 8.5 percent, to 1.87 trillion yen. Sumitomo Bank Ltd. said net profit was up 9.1 percent, to 81.86 billion yen, while revenue dropped 8.7 percent, to 1.87 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said that revenue fell 11.4 percent, to 1.70 trillion yen, while net profit surged 13.4 percent, to 70.48 billion yen.

Rockwell to Cut 6,800 Workers In B-1 Project

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Rockwell International Corp. has announced that it will lay off 6,800 workers across the United States in the next five months.

Sam Iacobellis, president of Rockwell's North American Aircraft unit, said Wednesday that the layoffs were being made because the B-1 bomber program was passing its peak activity and that much of the work force had finished its job of building parts for the big planes.

The cutbacks amount to more than 25 percent of Rockwell's 27,000 workers that the B-1 program employed when it peaked this month.

Deliveries of B-1s to the U.S. Air Force will continue at the rate of four a month through mid-1988, Mr. Iacobellis said. Rockwell is building a total of 100 B-1s for $27.5 billion.

Bear Stearns, Gruss Offer to Buy Anderson Clayton

Reuters

NEW YORK — Bear Stearns & Co. said Thursday that it and Gruss & Co. have offered to buy Anderson, Clayton & Co., the Houston-based diversified foods company, for $54 a share in a transaction worth up to $655 million.

To help finance the cash merger, the two New York-based investment bankers said they would sell Anderson's Gaines Foods subsidiary to Quaker Oats Co. upon completion of the proposed transaction for an unspecified price.

In a letter to Anderson's president, W. Fenton Guinee Jr., the investment banks said their offer would give Anderson shareholders "a substantial cash premium at this time over the $45-per-share value which the company has indicated would be received" in its previously announced recapitalization proposal.

The partners said they were "highly confident" that they would receive the required funding, a portion of which they are providing, and a portion of which will come from an unnamed New York commercial bank.

They said completion of the transaction is subject to abandonment of the recapitalization plan, regulatory approval and a definitive agreement with Quaker Oats. Anderson officials could not be reached for comment.

U.S. Animal Health Firm Counts on Altered Virus

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — For years, it was widely expected that the first living, custom-designed, gene-altered product would come from Boston or San Francisco, the two main U.S. centers of research and spending by companies in biotechnology.

So last January, when the Agriculture Department issued the historic first license for a genetically engineered product to a virtually unknown Nebraska animal health-care company called Biologics Corp., its executives were exuberant.

"The big boys — Monsanto, Du Pont — the glamour boys — Cetus, Genentech, Calgene — we beat them all," said Dr. Michael J. Bartkoski Jr., vice president of operations and head of the company's refurbished plant here.

The euphoria of those heady days, however, has faded. In April, the procedures that Biologics and the Agriculture Department followed to test and license Omnivac-PRV, Biologics' new swine vaccine, came under attack from scientists worried about the implications of releasing genetically engineered products into the environment, and under scrutiny by Congress and the National Institutes of Health.

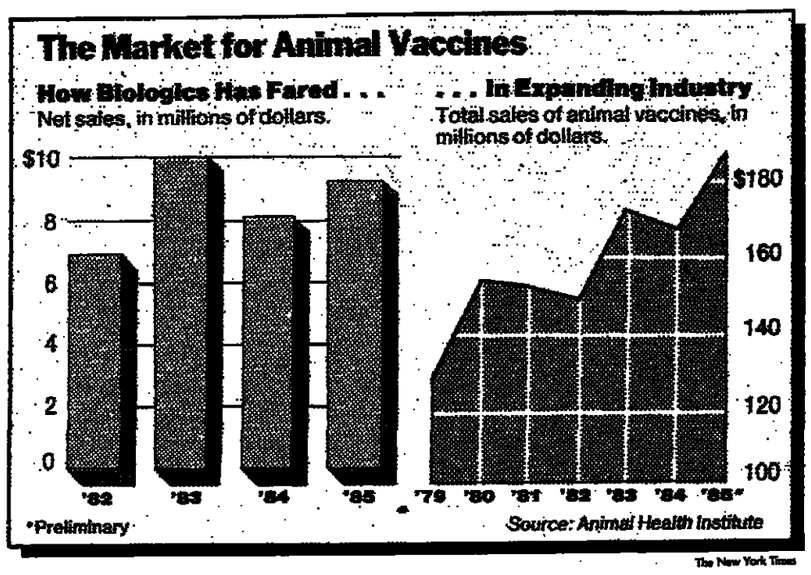
Biologics' license to sell the product was suspended for two weeks, and a suit is pending against the Agriculture Department that, Mr. Bartkoski fears, might force another withdrawal of Omnivac from the market.

Omnivac is a virus that has one gene excised from its genetic code. That gene produces an enzyme that enables the virus to replicate in the nervous systems of swine. The removal of the gene cripples the virus, which makes it an excellent vaccine.

The Reagan administration is expected to approve new guidelines for regulating biotechnology products, which would reduce the oversight of products like Omnivac. Under the new rules, the Agriculture Department will treat gene-deleted organisms, particularly those to be used in vaccines, as no different than conventional vaccines. These guidelines are likely to be challenged by both scientists and Congress.

Officials of Biologics, a subsidiary of a Kansas-based company, say they never expected Omnivac to become the focus of such interest, but they did hope it would invigorate sluggish sales in the extremely competitive animal-vaccine market.

"I don't think genetic engineering saved us any time in developing and registering this product," said Mr. Bartkoski. "But it did help us produce a better vaccine. It gave us an edge in a fierce business."



Omnivac is designed to prevent outbreaks in swine of pseudorabies, a herpes virus that kills baby pigs, injures adult animals and costs hog farmers as much as $60 million annually, according to a recent study by the Department of Agriculture.

With sales of $8.7 million last year, Biologics is among the largest U.S. animal-vaccine makers. Omnivac is one of 77 products that the company manufactures in its Omaha plant, a maze of climate-controlled production rooms filled with fermentation tanks, centrifuges, rotating cell culture racks and freezers as big as luxury cars.

"There are at least 90 companies, some biotech, some pharmaceutical, with lots of products waiting in the wings," said Jack Doyle, author of "Altered Harvest," a critique of the biotechnology industry published late last year, and the agriculture analyst at the Environmental Policy Institute in Washington.

Biologics was a money-losing livestock and canine vaccine manufacturer, operating under the name of Dellen Laboratories, when it was acquired in 1975 by TechAmerica Group, based in Elwood, Kansas.

"I don't think genetic engineering saved us any time in developing this product. But it did help us produce a better vaccine."

— *Dr. Michael J. Bartkoski Jr., Biologics Corp.*

Even if Biologics clears its regulatory hurdle, analysts say that it may not be long before it has to relinquish its niche as the only company selling a live, genetically engineered product.

Many companies have chosen to maintain a low profile until the regulatory controversy subsides. But the Department of Agriculture says that it is aware of roughly half a dozen other companies planning to market genetically engineered animal vaccines, and several companies have applications pending for genetically engineered crop plants.

TechAmerica changed the name of the Dellen unit to Biologics in 1983.

Under C. Wesley Remington, TechAmerica's president, Dellen's product line was revamped, and within a few years it was contributing a third of TechAmerica's total sales. When the farm economy was good, TechAmerica was one of the most profitable companies in animal health care. It went public in 1981.

But except for a modest increase in net earnings in 1983, TechAmerica's financial results have declined every year since 1980. In 1984, the company had a loss of $3 million on sales of $36.9 million. Last year, it lost $766,185 on sales of $34.8 million. Executives say they are not certain the company will make a profit this year either.

TechAmerica's slide, while steeper than other companies, reflects problems throughout the industry. The livestock market has been hurt by the lingering depression in agriculture, which has forced some farmers to drop vaccination programs and others to cut back. Last year, after a long period of modest increases, sales in the animal health care industry fell to $1.98 billion, from slightly more than $2 billion in 1984.

Last year, according to the Animal Health Institute, an industry trade group in Alexandria, Virginia, animal vaccine sales totaled $187.3 million, including the dog and cat vaccine market.

Some farm analysts see potential for growth once the agricultural economy improves. Vaccine manufacturers, they say, are in position to take advantage of an upturn, due in part to recombinant DNA technology, which has provided new techniques for making better vaccines.

At the same time, fundamental changes in livestock management practices, particularly the practice of enclosing thousands of animals in a single building, have resulted in increased incidence of economically devastating diseases.

Conventionally produced pseudorabies vaccines have been sold in the United States since 1977. But in some cases the vaccines, composed of a weakened, live pseudorabies virus, still maintained some virulence and killed vaccinated animals. As a result they have not been popular and annual sales totaled less than $5 million.

JAL Reports Loss After 1985 Crash

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines said Thursday that it had a loss of 6.74 billion yen ($40 million) in its fiscal year ended March 31, and attributed the results to a sharp decline in traffic after a jumbo jet crash that killed 520 people last year.

The loss compared with a profit of 7.18 billion yen the previous year. The airline said there would be no dividend this year. Last year's dividend was 40 yen a share.

Sales for the year amounted to 823.97 billion yen, compared with 827.22 billion yen a year earlier.

JAL reported a 10.4-percent decline in domestic passengers since the Boeing 747 crashed in the mountains near Tokyo last Aug. 12 on a flight to Osaka. The number of international travelers also declined, the company said.

A senior JAL manager said late last year that it would take two years for the airline to recover from the disaster.

ITT Offers to Sell 51.8% Interest In Abbey Life

Reuters

LONDON — ITT Corp. said Thursday that it had decided to sell its 51.8-percent stake in Abbey Life Group PLC, a major British insurance company.

The placing of Abbey's shares is being arranged by the merchant bankers S.G Warburg & Co., Baring Brothers & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co. at 190 pence ($2.85) a share, it said.

ITT said the $400 million it expects to raise from the sale will increase the proceeds under its divestment program to $1.9 billion. In early 1985, the company announced a program to divest about $1.7 billion in assets.

Abbey Life was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of ITT, but 135 million shares, or about 48 percent, were sold at 180 pence a share last year. In 1985, its pretax profits rose to £19.8 million from £9.3 million a year earlier.

Westinghouse Selling Unit

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Credit Corp. said Thursday it has agreed in principle to sell its inventory financing division to Chrysler First Inc. for an undisclosed price.

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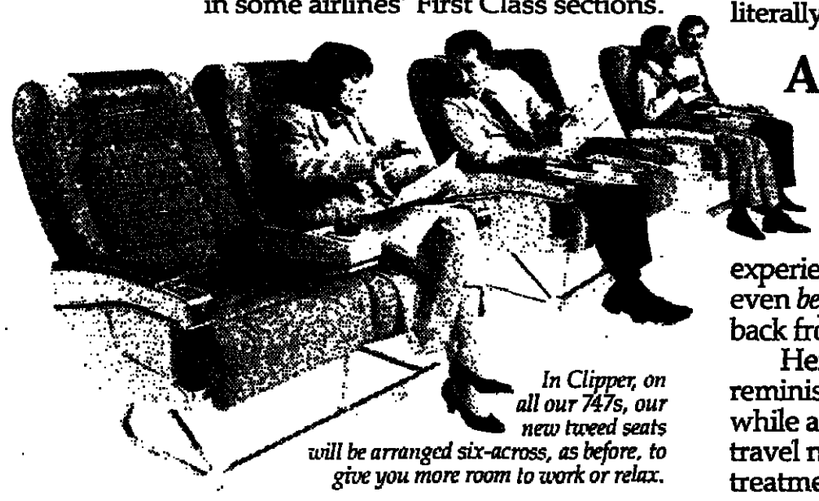

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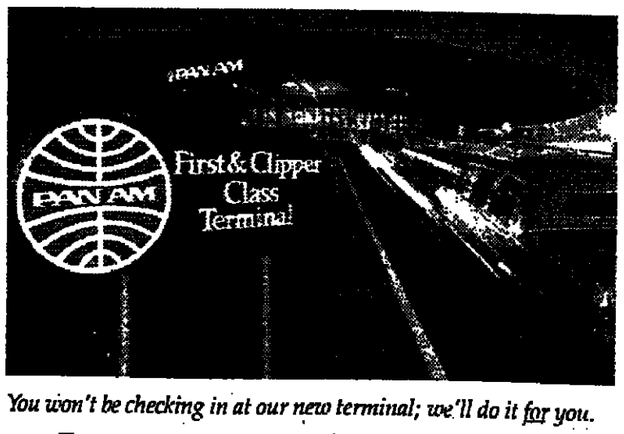

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Winnebago: Not All Fun and Games

Founder Just Can't Keep Away From the Hub of Things

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

FOREST CITY, Iowa — To the outside world, Winnebago Industries Inc., the leading U.S. producer of motor homes, is associated with vacations and good times. But inside Winnebago, senior executives often find anything but relaxation and fun.

They feel tremendous pressure to please the company's crusty, tough-minded founder, John K. Hanson. And few of them have been able to please him. Every few years, it seems, a chairman or chief executive is ousted or demoted at Mr. Hanson's behest.

In many ways, Mr. Hanson, who is powerfully built even at the age of 73, embodies the best and the worst of entrepreneurial behavior. Those who know him say that, on the plus side, he is inspiring, driven, resourceful, open to new ideas and a great salesman. These are qualities, they say, that enabled him to build a hometown venture into a Fortune 500 company.

It was his ingenuity in manufacturing and design, they say, that enabled Winnebago to sell motor homes in the 1960s for half the competition's price. Motor homes, self-propelled vehicles furnished with such things as beds, tables, stoves and refrigerators, usually sell for $20,000 to $60,000.

And it is Mr. Hanson who is credited with putting Winnebago on top in computer-aided design and other production techniques that are among the most advanced in the recreation-vehicle industry.

But then there is the other side. Mr. Hanson, who with his wife, Louise, owns 44 percent of Winnebago's stock, is a harsh, mercurial, often impatient judge. The frequent shake-ups he has engineered in the company are legendary in the struggling Iowa farm town of 4,500. He once even demoted his own son.

"John K. runs the company like an owner," said Thomas S. Farmer, Winnebago director. "When he sees something he doesn't like, he changes it."

J. Harold Bragg, one of the ousted Winnebago executives, added: "Mr. Hanson has a tendency to want to change the organization further frequently, based on the strengths and weaknesses of different people, rather than trying to build their strengths."

Winnebago's competitors in the motor-home industry credit Mr. Hanson with many advances in motor homes. "Winnebago has a good name and certainly is a tough competitor," said David Marriner, treasurer of Fleetwood Enterprises Inc., a major motor-home builder based in Riverside, California.

But competitors and some Winnebago insiders say the series of shake-ups and Mr. Hanson's reluctance to give senior managers more freedom have prevented Winnebago from realizing its full potential.

"A lot of people say the internal management problems that Winnebago had have distracted the company from hitting its stride," said David Humphreys, president of the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association.

No one is even trying to predict when Mr. Hanson will back away from active control. "John K. probably won't stop working for Winnebago until six weeks after he dies," said Kenneth J. Vanghan, an attorney and former Winnebago director.

Mr. Hanson shrugs off the criticism.

"If you built a company from scratch," he said, "it's only natural you'd think you could run it better than someone else. I know the vendors. I know the dealers. I know the production techniques. To think that way doesn't make me an egomaniac."

Winnebago was launched in 1958. Like other farm towns, Forest City was losing population at the time, and its troubles worsened when a California company closed one of the town's few nonfarm businesses, a recreation vehicle factory. It was Mr. Hanson, then owner of a farm-equipment dealership, furniture store and funeral home, who persuaded local investors to back his efforts to reopen the plant.

"We knew a lot about ingredients before we went into this," Mr. Hanson said. "We knew about styles and furniture. We knew about suspensions and tires."

He kept Winnebago's costs below those of its competitors by having the company stitch its own cushions and cut its own sheet metal, rather than contract those items to outside suppliers. He invented a panel, with aluminum on one side and laminated plywood on the other, that was inexpensive and ideal for siding. These measures enabled him to introduce a motor home in 1966 that sold for $4,995 while the competition's homes often sold for twice that.

Before long, Winnebago captured the No. 1 spot in motor-home production. Its revenues rocketed to $212 million in fiscal 1973, up from $45 million in 1970. Forest City residents who had invested $1,200 in 100 shares of Winnebago in the mid-1960s found that their holdings had mushroomed into 32,000 shares worth $1.5 million by 1972.

"Mr. Hanson is one of the great entrepreneurs of our time," said Douglas Eddy, president of Forest City Development Corp. and an early investor in Winnebago. "He has the ability to put a team together to give the public what it wants at a price and quality that makes it worthwhile."

With business booming, hardly anyone complained about nepotism when Mr. Hanson made his son, John V. Hanson, then 29, president in 1971. He also made his son-in-law, Gerald E. Boman, then 35, chief executive officer.

But the 1973 oil embargo severely slowed Winnebago. Sales in the fiscal years 1974 and 1975 plummeted and a $17.3-million profit in 1973 became a $6.7-million loss the next year. In 1976, Winnebago's sales and earnings bounced back, as Americans lost their panic over energy shortages. Mr. Hanson went into semi-retirement, becoming vice chairman while his son-in-law became chairman and his son added the title of chief executive officer.

Neither of the young managers displayed Mr. Hanson's skill in marketing or holding down costs, and the next year Winnebago was again in trouble. Sales were flat, earnings plummeted, and Mr. Hanson charged back into an active role.

He pushed the board to elect Mr. Bragg, then 55, a vice president of manufacturing at Lennox Industries Inc., as Winnebago's first non-family chairman and chief executive. At the same time, the board, also at Mr. Hanson's direction, stripped his son of his position as chief executive (he remained as president) and demoted his son-in-law to senior vice president.

> **"John K. runs the company like an owner. When he sees something he doesn't like, he changes it."**
>
> *— Thomas S. Farmer, Winnebago director*

When he took the helm, Mr. Bragg believed his mission was to bring professionalism to Winnebago. He instituted systems of cost control, quality control, customer feedback and material handling. He brought in professional consultants and expanded the administrative staff.

Mr. Hanson was concerned about the growth in white-collar staff and also about the drop in earnings in fiscal 1978, a year in which sales reached record levels. Mr. Bragg said the lower earnings stemmed from the cost of building a new plant and instituting management systems that would pay off in the future, but Mr. Hanson was not convinced. Heightening his concern, Winnebago's stock price remained below $4 a share, having been over $50 a share earlier in the decade.

With tension mounting, the founder finally asked the board to oust Mr. Bragg, but several directors opposed Mr. Hanson. His son, who had grown to respect the man who had been brought in over him as chief executive, also fought his father's effort.

When Mr. Bragg saw that Mr. Hanson had enough votes to oust him, he resigned. Two directors who supported Mr. Bragg also resigned.

The next morning, there was another bombshell. John V. Hanson, then in his mid-30s, resigned as director and president.

The episode caused a painful falling-out between father and son. "I didn't fire him, he walked away," Mr. Hanson said. "He teamed up with the other side. He didn't think I was capable of running the company."

Taking Winnebago's helm in 1979 was not an enviable task. Sales plunged that year in response to the second oil shock. And Winnebago's bankers nervously issued ultimatums about the company's $18 million in short-term debt.

Mr. Hanson moved swiftly. He slashed the work force to 800 from 4,000. He shut the factory here for six weeks and sold a factory in California. Within 18 months he had repaid the debt, and the company had $18 million left in cash.

But losses mounted. The 1979 oil shock combined with interest rates of up to 20 percent to make 1980 Winnebago's worst year. Sales dived to $92 million from $215 million in 1979, and the company reported a loss of $13.5 million, twice its worst previous loss.

Finally, Mr. Hanson and his competitors accepted energy scarcity as a chronic problem and recognized that consumers would never again line up to buy behemoth motor homes that got just six miles to the gallon (2.5 kilometers to the liter).

The race to build fuel-efficient motor homes began, and Winnebago won easily. After three years it unveiled a $23,000, 20-foot (6-meter) motor home that sleeps four, uses a front-wheel-drive Renault chassis and gets 22 miles to the gallon.

The new motor home, which sells under both the LeSharo and Phasar names, caught on big after it was introduced in 1983, and helped Winnebago recapture the No. 1 position from Fleetwood. Mr. Hanson rewarded Ronald E. Haugen, who oversaw the fuel-efficient vehicle's development, with the position of chief executive officer.

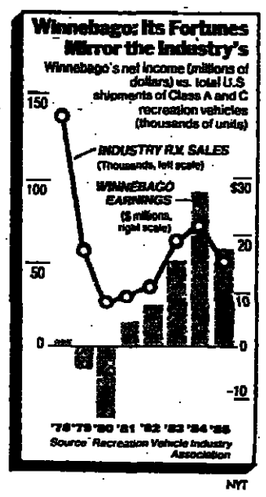
Strong sales for these small motor homes as well as for more fuel-efficient large homes pushed Winnebago's sales to a record $411 million in 1984, up from $147 million in 1982. Earnings also soared to records, even though industry volume remained 20 percent below the peaks before the oil crises.

But Winnebago grew overconfident last year. It pumped up production, expecting sales to rise more than 10 percent from 1984. Instead, industry shipments fell by 9 percent, and Winnebago's volume slid 5 percent. Worse still, its earnings plunged 35 percent as it cut prices to shrink bloated inventories.

Again Mr. Hanson was unhappy. So last January he pressured Winnebago's board to take away Mr. Haugen's title of chief executive officer, although it let him retain the post of president. Two months later, Winnebago's board hired the company's fifth chief executive in a decade: Gerald W. Gilbert, an affable 52-year-old who was Control Data Corp.'s vice president in charge of operations support services.

The New York Times

John K. Hanson, founder, chairman — and moving force behind Winnebago Industries.



Route Dispute With U.S. Puts BA Sale on Hold

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Efforts by the British government to sell control of government-owned British Airways PLC to the private sector have become stalled because of a disagreement over routes with the United States.

British carriers say they are being prevented from competing with their U.S. counterparts on equal terms. Until the dispute is settled, British officials say, they will not be able to obtain an adequate price for BA's stock. As a result, they have postponed plans to put the airline in private hands until next year.

Specifically, the British airlines argue that they should be allowed to fly routes within the United States, not just transport passengers across the Atlantic. They contend that this would put them on a more equal footing with big U.S. carriers such as Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines Inc., which cross the Atlantic to Britain, then use it as a hub for flights elsewhere in Europe.

British Airways, for example, which has a London-to-New York flight that continues to Baltimore and Pittsburgh, is prohibited from selling seats for flights from one U.S. city to another. (One-quarter of the airline's total business is trans-Atlantic.)

"If the American government really believes in deregulation," said Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive, "it should, in fact, be open to foreign airlines to fly within the domestic market of the U.S. and enable them to carry passengers within that market. There is an imbalance which is clearly in favor of the U.S. carriers to the potential detriment of the British airlines."

But American airline officials contend that it is the British who are protectionist.

One American who has observed negotiations between the two countries over the issue said U.S. carriers operate only one or two flights from London to the Continent. The negotiators argue that when Britain's highly profitable Concorde flights and cargo operations are included, the U.S.-Britain trans-Atlantic airline business is in balance, the source said.

According to the source, in exchange for concessions to the British, the U.S. negotiators want American carriers to be allowed to make more flights from London to the Continent.

Flight capacity between the United States and Britain is governed by a 1978 agreement that expires in July. Negotiations on a new agreement are under way, with a meeting scheduled for next week in London.

Other European nations echo the British complaint. Karl-Heinz Neumeister, secretary-general of the Association of European Airlines, complained last week in Brussels that American carriers can fly to far more cities in Europe than European airlines can fly to in the United States.

He said his group had requested that the European Civil Aviation Conference, on which governments are represented, seek negotiations with U.S. authorities to remedy the situation.

Privately held British Caledonian Airways, 35 percent of whose traffic is on the North Atlantic route, also postponed a public stock offering this year "because of uncertainties posed by the North Atlantic," Alastair T. Pugh, executive vice chairman, said recently.

The dispute is holding up the privatization of British Airways because the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher feels that it would depress the share price and, thus, reduce government profits from the sale.

Mr. Marshall, the BA chief executive, said he is certain that the disagreement will be settled and that the sale of British Airways will take place sooner or later.

"We all recognize that there will be some give and take," he said. "When governments negotiate, there is compromise."

If an agreement is reached soon, he said, British Airways' stock will be sold early next year. According to published reports, a sale had been expected by this March.

Saatchi Reports Profit Rose 67% in First Half

Reuters

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co., which became the world's largest advertising agency when it took over the Ted Bates Group earlier this month, reported Thursday that pretax profits for the first-half rose 67 percent.

Saatchi said that, for the six months ending March 31, profits rose to £25.9 million ($38.8 million) from £15.5 million in the first half of last year.

BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG) SA

39 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Financial Highlights

Capital Fund (including reserves)	US $	1,190 million (since increased to US $ 1,510 million)
Deposits (from customers)	US $	12,700 million
Loans and Advances (net of provisions)	US $	6,800 million
Total Assets (excluding contras)	US $	16,500 million
Result before Tax (after subvention)	US $	158 million
Capital/Assets Ratio		7.18% (since increased to 9%)
Branches and Offices in		71 Countries

Principal Subsidiaries

Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A., Luxembourg
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd., Grand Cayman

Subsidiaries, Affiliates and their branches/offices in the following countries

Argentina	Ghana	Macau	Sierra Leone
Australia	Gibraltar	Malaysia	Spain
Bahamas	Grand Cayman	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Bahrain	Hong Kong	Mauritius	Sudan
Bangladesh	India	Monaco	Swaziland
Barbados	Indonesia	Morocco	Switzerland
Botswana	Isle of Man	Netherlands	Thailand
Brazil	Italy	Netherlands Antilles	Togo
Cameroon	Ivory Coast	Niger	Turkey
Canada	Jamaica	Nigeria	UAE
China	Japan	Oman	United Kingdom
Colombia	Jordan	Pakistan	Uruguay
Cyprus	Kenya	Panama	USA
Djibouti	Korea (South)	Paraguay	Venezuela
Egypt	Kuwait	Philippines	Yemen (North)
France	Lebanon	Portugal	Zambia
Gabon	Liberia	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Germany (West)	Luxembourg	Seychelles	

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Lord Boardman, Chairman
National Westminster Bank Group

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♻ We have a relationship with most of the world's top corporate institutions. Competition to provide finance to the multi-national companies is particularly fierce with the result that margins remain tight. However, our experience shows that good business opportunities in this sector will continue to be available and we are poised to take full advantage of the emerging deregulated markets in 1986. Additionally, we are widening our customer base to include carefully selected medium-sized companies in overseas markets where we have built up a thorough understanding.

♻ Innovation has been the keynote of our foreign exchange and money market operations. 1985 was notable for a strong contribution from our traditional treasury activities and our increasing involvement with new financial instruments such as interest/currency swaps and options and future rate agreements.

Financial Highlights 1985

	£ million
Capital and Reserves	2,985
Pre-Tax Profit	804
Total Assets	72,468

Rates operative at 31st December 1985

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from:
The Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank PLC
41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP, England
Subsidiary Company: International Westminster Bank PLC
Branches in Bordeaux, Brussels, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice and Paris
Subsidiary Company: Deutsche Westminster Bank AG
Branches in Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich
Subsidiary Company: HandelsBank N.W.
Branches in Zurich and Geneva

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AUSTRALIA TELEX 177326 BAHAMAS TELEX NS 20177 BAHRAIN TELEX 8559 BELGIUM TELEX 21208 BRAZIL TELEX 391-2130051 CANADA TELEX 06-22572 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TELEX 416500 FRANCE TELEX 210393 GREECE TELEX 212766 HONG KONG TELEX 61672 IRELAND TELEX 25166 ITALY TELEX 320663 JAPAN TELEX 28292 MALAYSIA TELEX 33044 MEXICO TELEX 017 71 786 MONACO TELEX 489588 NETHERLANDS TELEX 50641 NEW ZEALAND TELEX NZ 3903 SINGAPORE TELEX 28491 SPAIN TELEX 23572 SWEDEN TELEX 19050 SWITZERLAND TELEX 612186 UK TELEX 885361 USA TELEX 233563 USSR TELEX 413258

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
[illegible]										

(Continued on next page)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 29

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.50	2.51	2.46½	2.47	—.05¼
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.53	2.53	2.48½	2.48¾	—.05¼
3.09	2.51	Dec	2.60	2.61½	2.57½	2.57½	—.05¼
3.08	2.51	Mar	2.62	2.62	2.57½	2.57½	—.05½
3.00	2.44	May	2.55	2.55	2.50½	2.50½	—.04¾
2.50	2.43	Jul	2.43	2.43	2.39	2.39	—.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,333
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,825 up 454

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
248.25	183.90	Jun	247.30	249.35	245.50	248.85	+1.00
250.50	187.80	Sep	249.50	251.50	247.65	251.05	+.95
251.70	178.40	Dec	251.90	253.00	249.60	253.30	+.90
254.50	235.00	Mar	255.50	255.50	251.80	255.75	+.90

Est. Sales 88,396 Prev. Sales 88,533
Prev. Day Open Int. 99,223 up 1,715

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE May 29

Total call vol. 27,642 Call open int. 312,544
Total put vol. 18,424 Put open int. 260,975
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	956.00 f	952.40 f
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	116.16	117.43
Com. Research Bureau	206.30	207.30

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT: Chicago Board of Trade
CME: Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM: International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE: New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE: New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX: Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME: New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT: Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE: New York Futures Exchange

Asian Commodities

May 29

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Jun	342.60	342.60	342.60	341.80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	345.90	345.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	347.50	346.60

Volume: 5 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	204.50	206.50	202.50	204.50
Jly	205.00	207.00	203.00	205.00
Aug	206.50	208.50	204.50	206.50
Sep	208.50	210.50	206.50	208.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Jun	170.75	171.25	169.50	170.50
RSS 1 Jly	171.75	172.25	170.50	171.00
RSS 2 Jun	168.00	170.00	167.00	169.00
RSS 3 Jun	166.00	168.00	165.00	167.00
RSS 4 Jun	163.00	165.00	162.00	164.00
RSS 5 Jun	158.00	160.00	157.00	159.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	579.00	583.00	569.00	570.00
Jly	580.00	581.00	575.00	576.00
Aug	580.00	582.00	570.00	571.00
Sep	560.00	575.00	565.00	567.00
Oct	560.00	575.00	555.00	565.00
Nov	560.00	575.00	555.00	575.00
Jan	565.00	585.00	555.00	575.00
Mar	565.00	605.00	555.00	595.00
May	575.00	615.00	565.00	605.00

Volume: 100 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Metals

May 29

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	781.00	782.00	764.50	765.50
Forward	772.00	773.00	761.50	762.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	945.00	946.00	928.00	929.00
Forward	960.00	960.50	944.00	944.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	925.00	926.00	915.00	916.00
Forward	944.00	947.00	930.00	933.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	266.50	267.50	259.50	260.50
Forward	271.50	272.00	264.00	264.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2665.00	2675.00	2657.00	2658.00
Forward	2730.00	2735.00	2722.00	2723.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	345.00	346.00	339.00	340.00
Forward	353.00	354.00	347.00	348.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	460.00	465.00	445.00	450.00

Source: AP.

London Commodities

May 29

SUGAR Sterling per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Aug	165.40	158.00	163.80	164.00	162.00	162.40
Oct	170.00	161.00	168.00	168.40	166.40	166.80
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	172.00	173.00	169.00	171.00
Mar	178.40	171.40	177.40	177.80	175.40	176.00
May	180.00	178.00	181.00	181.60	178.60	179.40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	184.60	186.00	182.00	183.40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	188.00	190.80	186.40	188.40

Volume: 2,975 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	1,312	1,300	1,300	1,303	1,311	1,315
Jly	1,326	1,312	1,312	1,315	1,320	1,322
Sep	1,348	1,330	1,334	1,337	1,344	1,345
Dec	1,385	1,371	1,371	1,372	1,379	1,380
Mar	1,411	1,400	1,400	1,401	1,407	1,408
May	1,425	1,420	1,416	1,420	1,423	1,424
Jly	1,445	1,436	1,435	1,437	1,439	1,440

Volume: 2,422 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE Sterling per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	1,900	1,820	1,815	1,848	1,880	1,900
Jly	1,965	1,850	1,870	1,875	1,954	1,959
Sep	2,010	1,890	1,910	1,912	1,995	2,000
Nov	2,035	1,925	1,947	1,950	2,035	2,039
Jan	2,045	1,950	1,990	1,995	2,055	2,065
Mar	2,065	1,971	1,995	2,000	2,070	2,085
May	2,005	2,005	2,005	2,020	2,080	2,110

Volume: 6,882 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	126.50	124.00	124.50	124.75	127.50	127.75
Jly	126.00	124.25	124.50	125.00	127.50	127.75
Aug	127.50	125.25	125.50	125.75	128.25	128.50
Sep	128.75	127.75	127.75	128.25	130.00	130.50
Oct	129.75	129.00	129.00	130.00	131.20	131.50
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	130.50	131.75	132.00	133.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	131.50	134.00	134.00	135.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	130.50	135.00	134.00	137.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	130.50	136.00	132.00	138.00

Volume: 4,088 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

To Our Readers

S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

MCI Plans to Cut Rates

United Press International

WASHINGTON — MCI Communications Corp. announced Thursday that it would cut its long-distance telephone rates by as much as 17 percent on July 1.

Burt Roberts, president of MCI, which accounts for 6 to 8 percent of U.S. long-distance phone business, said the changes would save customers more than $250 million a year.

Dividends

May 29

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLITS				
Courier Corp — 3-for-2				
General Re Corp — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Bk New Hampshire	Q	.16	7-1	6-12
Brockway Inc	Q	.33	6-30	6-10
California Fst Bk	Q	.27	7-11	6-13
CIGNA Corp	Q	.65	7-10	6-12
Courier Corp	Q	.15	7-14	6-20
First Ohio Bkshrs	Q	.24	6-16	6-9
Lynch Corp	Q	.05	7-28	7-3
Unitrode Corp	Q	.05	7-1	6-13
Westcoast Trans	Q	.26	6-30	6-6

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Paris Commodities

May 29

SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	1,425	1,400	1,402	1,404	— 29
Oct	1,450	1,427	1,428	1,430	— 33
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,460	— 26
Mar	1,505	1,465	1,480	1,490	— 30
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	1,525	— 31
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	1,585	— 35
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,580	1,590	— 20

Est. vol.: 1,500 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,846 lots. Open interest: 20,179

COCOA French francs per 100 kg	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,400	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	—	— 5
Sep	1,445	1,435	1,441	1,444	+ 2
Dec	1,465	1,445	1,461	1,470	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,485	1,495	+ 1
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	1,510	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	—	+ 5

Est. vol.: 12 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1 lots. Open interest: 159

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,050	— 20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,044	— 70
Sep	2,170	2,068	2,081	2,090	— 74
Nov	2,220	2,109	2,115	2,120	— 99
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,125	—	— 100
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,125	—	— 100
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,130	—	— 100

Est. vol.: 150 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 114 lots. Open interest: 1,055
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Cash Prices

May 29

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.85	1.38
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.44	0.62
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	19-20	20-21
Copper elect., lb	68-69	71-72
Tin (Straits)*, lb	3.5578	6.9937
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.46-.47
Palladium, oz	107-109	106
Silver N.Y., oz	5.17	6.35

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

May 29

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec
41	2.40	3.08	—	0.01	0.47	0.73
42	1.44	2.34	2.89	0.05	0.72	1.06
43	0.64	1.73	2.32	0.25	1.09	1.40
44	0.18	1.21	1.80	0.79	1.55	1.85
45	0.04	0.83	1.39	1.65	2.16	2.44
46	0.01	0.55	1.06	2.62	2.85	3.07

Estimated total vol. 10,591
Calls: Wed. vol. 4,603 open int. 73,566
Puts: Wed. vol. 2,380 open int. 69,407
Source: CME.

U.S. Treasuries

May 29

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.33	6.30	6.51	6.39
6-month bill	6.40	6.38	6.70	6.57
1-year bill	6.47	6.45	6.89	6.71

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	94 23/32	94 25/32	7.78	7.67

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 148.11
Change for the day: — 1.44
Average yield: 7.94 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

RUSSELL BAKER IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY ... DAY. URBANE ... AL BEST

مكتبة الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Industrials

Stock Index

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 29 MAY 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

MANAGEMENT
Bond Trust, S.A. $ 228.90
ALLIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
Bond SF 944.20
Bor SF 1584.00
Baer America $ 1353.00
Baer Europe SF 1680.00
Baer Pacific SF 1354.00
Bor SF 1233.00
Baer SF 1920.00
TICURRENCY
Currency US$ $ 1078.20
Currency Ecu ECU 1054.09
Currency Yen YEN 196,331.00
ERFUNDS
Bond Fund $ 150.92*
Currency US$ $ 18.56
Currency DM DM 30.75
Currency Sterling $ 10.59
Equity Pacific Offer $ 14.91
Equity N. Amer. Offer $ 11.35
LINDOSUEZ
Growth Fund $ 15.68
Bond SF 84.95
America $ 20.89
Europe $ 22.92
International $ 14.46
Pacific $ 28.10
Jez Multibonds A $ 124.29
Jez Multibonds B $ 217.11
Jez USD (MM/F) $ 1076.80
LA-POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
Dollar Income $ 0.924
Manag.Curr. $ 11.85
ntS Manag.Portf $ 1.488
ntL Manag.Portf $ 146.51
Inc. Inc. & Fd Ltd $ 1.284
Gold Fund $ 0.648
Manag.Currency $ 15.82
Japan Dir Port. Fd $ 2.088
Jersey Gilt Fund $ 0.297
Yuasa Glob.S $ 11.12
World Less. Fund $ 1.368
World Techn. Fund $ 1.022
TE INTERNATIONAL FUND
ney Market $ 10.28
Money Market DM 24.22
$ 10.85
Bond DM 227.71
f Equity $ 12.01
Bond $ 9.85
Bond & Equity $ 9.88
INTERNATIONAL
f Int'l Fund $ 58.16
f Italia SA $ 33.32
INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
uxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
st Ecu ECU 1087.88
st Liquidity $ 1048.71
ISSUE (ISSUE PRICES)
s Suisses SF 514.50
nd Valor Swf SF 107.95
Valor Dmark DM 111.94
Valor US-DOLLAR $ 134.32
Valor £ Sterling £ 108.79
Valor Yen Yen 16,449.00
d Valor Swf SF 140.30
d Valor US-DOLLAR $ 152.05
SF 643.00
ds-Bonds SF 80.00
ds-Intl SF 130.75
d Valor $ 94.39
ney Market Fund $ 1143.56
ney Market Fund DM 1084.26
ney Market Fund £ 1105.48
ney Market Fd Yen Y102998.00
s-Valor SF 149.25
sec SF 544.00
-Valor SF 282.505
-Valor SF 198.00
URHAM LAMBERT INC
louse, 77 London Wall
2 (01 7289797)
Y Grp Ltd. $ 147.80
ster Diversified $ 25.67
ster Financial Ltd. $ 10.56
ster Frontier $ 144.47
ster Holdings FF 112.91
$ 12.84
ster Recovery Ltd $ 109.31
ide Securities $ 65.93
ide Special $ 2402.10
JARDINE FLEMING
Hnq. DM 36.48
ternfond DM 86.83
CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
Heller:(0534-36331
RRENCY FUND.
d $ 11.77 Offer $12.133*
$ 13.95 Offer* $ 14.389
ONAL INCOME FUND
rm 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5396
rm 'A' Distr) $ 1.0084
rm 'B' (Accum) $ 1.4135
rm 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0004
$ 27.91
LTD. INV. ADVISERS
Canby Hill EC4. 01-623-4680
antic $ 17.09

-(w) F&C European $ 24.74
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 42.28
FIDELITY POB 870, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.I Com. $ 64.31
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.I Cum.Pref. $ 101.30
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 22.28
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum Pref. $ 101.30
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 99.48
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 12.86
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 13.58
-(d) Fidelity Dlr. Sves.Ty $ 122.78
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 27.36
-(d) Fidelity Int'L Fund $ 18.76 s/s
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 51.69
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 18.91
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 204.57
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 21.38
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 53.28
FORBES PO 2687 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-630-3613
-(w) Dollar Income $ 7.27
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gtt Fd $ 96.19*
-(w) Gold Income $ 8.16
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.70
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.60
GEFINOR FUNDS.
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 597.66
-(w) Scottish World Fund $ 144.08
-(w) Stable Sel. American $ 203.89
London:01-491-6200, Geneva:41-22282530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 147.82
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 174.38
-(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 199.38
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 103.72
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 148.93
-(w) GAMbil Fund Inc. $ 95.56
-(w) GAM Ermitage Currency $ 71.72
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. $ 18.65
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 148.01
-(w) GAM France Inc Fr 1083.59
-(w) GAM Global Fund $ 100.00
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 184.89
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 187.29
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 194.89
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 145.36
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 121.68* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 124.35 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 282.67
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 142.28 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 127.50 p
-(w) GAMerinf $ 134.89
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 79.06
-(w) GAM Start & Intl Unit Trust 197.95*
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 282.68
-(w) GAM Tycne S.A. Class A $ 155.66
-(w) GAMtrende Inc. $ 114.56
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 127.69
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Grd $ 121.53
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Sce... $ 114.41
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 103.02
-(w) GSAMinterest Inc. Yen 15,657
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 108.59
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 115.17
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Fr 1001.98
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd. $ 17.31
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 16.09
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 11.21
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 6.84
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 28.38
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 20.11
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 21.57
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 20.14
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 15.17
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd $ 17.26
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 33.21
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 29.27
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 71.57
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 29.85
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 15.75
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 74029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622. Tel 4131 234061
-(d) Crossbow (For Eser) SF 12.62
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 29.34
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 14.72
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 11.57
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.82
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 18.80
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 36.54
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 79 GPO Hg Kng
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.29
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 29.66
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 44.54
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 6746
-(w) J.F Japan Technology Y 22,483
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 12.58
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
-(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 119.28
-(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 154.85
-(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 199.30
-(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 214.89
-(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 131.25
-(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 162.10
-(w) Lloyds Int'l Smaller Cos.... $ 177.79

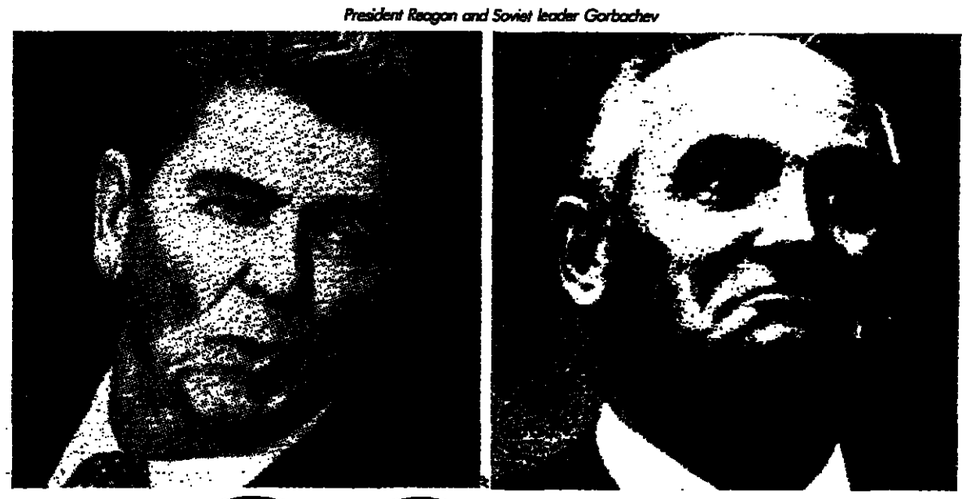
NIMARSEN
-(d) Class A $ 114.90
-(w) Class B - U.S. $ 162.54
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 143.68
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 15.80
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 12.30
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 13.44
-(w) Japanese Yen $ 17.47
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 12.40
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.82
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.36
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.40
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 11.36
-(w) European Currency ECU 11.33
-(w) French Franc SF 9.99
ORLANDO BANQUE GROUP
PB 8578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 33.60
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Parisbas International $ 115.20
-(d) ECUPAR ECU 1125.68
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1222.34
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 94.10
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1246.50
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 164,977*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1184.71
-(d) PARDIL-FUND $ 93.15
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 15.32
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 144.78
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 11.79
-(d) PARUS US Treas. Bond "Cl. B" $ 129.61
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Mth Sc. Trust $ 14.25
-(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 11.14
-(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 101.99
ROYAL B. CANADA-POB 246,GUERNSEY
-++(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 12.82
-++(w) RBC For Essts.Pacific Fd. $ 17.57
-++(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 24.90
-++(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd $ 12.16*
-++(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd $ 23.91
-++(w) RBC North Amer. Fd $ 14.09
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-2262720)
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.43 Offer $ 9.02
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 9.77 Offer $ 10.37
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD(46-8-2262720)
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid 85.86 Offer 94.12
SKANDIFOND LIMITED(46-8-262720)
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid 85.87 Offer 94.12
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 28.48
-(r) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 38.57
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 340.25
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 121.03
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 141.27
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 125.82
-(d) Intervalor SF 93.50
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 1359.75
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 111.21
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 118.99
-(d) Switzervalor New Series SF 408.25
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 81.25
-(d) Universal Fund SF 120.45
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 10886.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
-(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.47
-(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 12.86
-(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.49
-(d) Thornton Ireland Ltd $ 17.43
-(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 13.22
-(d) Thornton Phil. Radev. Fd $ 10.16
-(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 10.06
-(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd. $ 9.86
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 65.85
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 231.70
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh. SFr 126.00
-(d) French Franc Sh. SFr 183.50
-(d) Forex Swiss Sh. SF 200.50
-(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 199.50
-(d) ITAC Italian sh SFr 299.50
-(d) SFr.-invest bonds SFr 114.00
-(d) Stroc (stock price) SF 216.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 1001.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 43.30
-(d) Unifonds DM 71.90
-(d) Unirak DM 87.98
-(d) UNIZINS DM 113.20

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 30.73
(w) Actirotfessance $ 102.93
(w) Actifinance Intl $ 1000.79
(w) Activest Intl $ 78.45
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 254.18
(r) Arab Finance L.F. $ 1025.52
(r) Arione $ 2410.46
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 53.09
(b) Bloc Saudi Bond Fund $ 158.77
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 133.75
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd $ 18.16
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $ 12.08
(d) Citadel Fun $ 1.62
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities $ 189.79
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd $ 2958.91
(w) Columbia Securities FL 116.96
(r) CONNETTE $ 1924.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 13.20
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 45.53
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 192.77
(w) Delwa Japan Fund Y 12,518*
(w) D.G.C. $ 128.48
(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd $ 1168.00
(-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1078.00
(r) E.A. Writer Wld Wide Int Tst $ 1.84
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1474.65
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 13.30
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 48.28
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 48.11
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 69.89
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 21,859.65
(w) First Swiss Ltd $ 1128.88
(w) Fixed Income Trns $ 13.43
(w) Forestier Issue Pr. SF 277.85
(w) Forexfund $ 7.74
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 45.71
(w) Fonditalia $ 47.68
(d) Frankl-Trust Internatl DM 44.13
(d) George V Int'l. BOND P $ 1.00
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund* $ 98.73
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 190.42
(w) Hestia Fund $ 128.11
(w) Hutton Fund $ 15.32
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd SF 144.87
(r) ILA-IGB (30/04) $ 9.58
(r) ILA-IGS (30/04) $ 10.00
(r) IncAmerica N.V. $ 19.98
(d) Interfund SA $ 32.69
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 320.89
(w) Intermarine Mut. Fd. Cl.'B' $ 865.88
(d) Internninfra Mut. Fd. Cl.'C' $ 3495.90
(r) Int'l Securities und $ 24.57
(d) Investa DMK DM 1.84
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 14.22
(r) Isifortune Int'l Fund SA $ 42.92
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 177.83
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 14.09
(m) Jafer Ptns. Intl. Ltd $ 11,809.61
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd $ 22.65
(d) Kleinwort Benn Jap. Fd $ 1,460.15
(w) Korea Growth Trust KW 12,740.84
(w) Leicom Fund $ 14.59
(w) Lexarone Cap Hold $ 227.74
(d) Lieuwoer $ 1418.00
(w) Luxfund $ 107.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd $ 32.60
(w) Meteora Y 134,460.15
(w) NAAT $ 13.21
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd $ 12,850.00
(w) Nippon Fund $ 51.99*
(w) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 11.26
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 7434.27
(w) Novatec Investment Fund $ 123.63
(m) NSP F.I.T $ 219.39
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1748.49
(w) PANCIERI Inc. $ 98.52
(r) Parmal Value N.V. $ 1467.04
(r) Pleiades $ 1384.35
(r) Pri-Tech $ 1074.94
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 9253.84
(d) Renta Fund LF 2868.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1156.31
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1155.72
(w) Rudolf Wolff Pcf Fd Ltd $ 22.11
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 171.90
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 15.22
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 1013.81
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 1,454.54
(d) Symtec Ltd.'(Class A)' $ 11.58
(w) Target Fund $ 957.80
(w) Tecina Growth Fund SF 89.45
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec) $ 134.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 184.63
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 151.53
(w) Trans Europe Fund Fl 58.91
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 170.31
(w) Tweedy-Browne n.v.Class A $ 1540.86
(w) Tweedy-Browne n.v.Class B $ 1491.97
(m) Tweedy-Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1491.59
(d) UNICO Fund DM 79.50
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1378.00
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1228.34
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 118.09
(d) US Federal Securities $ 10.86
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 13.96
(w) Wilertond Capital $ 11.62
(d) World Fund S.A $ 17.61

Mark: BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated/o - New; s - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; ' - Ex-Dividend; " - Ex-Rts; * - Gross Performance Index December) e - Ex-Coupon; ee - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charges; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW
IN THE HT EVERY MONDAY.
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev



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Finland	F.M.	1,630	880	490
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£.	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£.Ir.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	105,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,900	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Kr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

(Continued on next left-hand page)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 37

ATT Fd, AmTrEx un, CDI Cp, Fabindust, HubelA s, IntlBknt wf, MePub Sv, RegalBel, Std Shares, Valspar s, AllPubl s, Arlev, CoolesinA, FairmntFin, HubelB s, KeyPharm, Masind San, SMD Ind, Teleflex, AmCabl n, Ausimont n, ChampPrd, FooteMin, Hubbel 2bp, Laserind, NY Times, Siliconid, TexasAirCp, Amlsrael, Bushind, EmersMed, FreqElct, Intl Bknet, MacNSch, Pittway Cp, ScopeInd, ValleyRsc

NEW LOWS 11

Damson 250p, JetAmerica, PetLew 330p, FstCtrlFn n, JetAmer wt, StatesPr pf, FstCtrlFn wt, Media pf, TurnerEnt n, Intlight Svc, Nestsites

VEBA

1985 Another Productive Year

Improved results, higher dividend

With sales of DM 48.6 billion, VEBA lifted earnings in 1985 by 13% to DM 790 million. This strong performance again enabled the Company to increase its dividend, to DM 10 per DM 50 share.

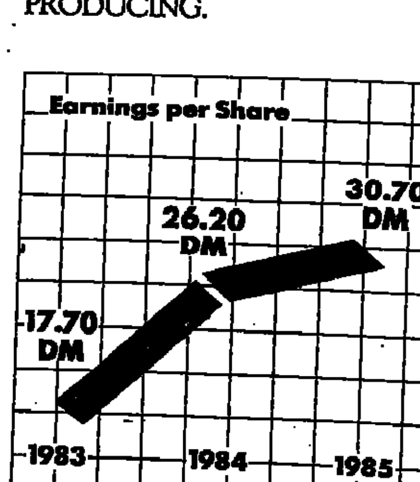
Electricity supply – a major strength of the VEBA Group

PREUSSENELEKTRA and VKR again contributed substantially to Group earnings in 1985. The share of nuclear power generation at PREUSSENELEKTRA grew from 60% to 69%. Some 94% of VEBA's electricity supply was generated from nuclear energy and coal.

Oil and gas sector attains significant growth

Despite the drop in oil prices at the end of the year, VEBA OEL achieved higher profitability. At 7.6 million tons, sales of oil products rose by some 12%. The exceptionally high capacity utilization deserves special mention.

A substantial increase in natural gas production, to 12 billion kWh (+175%), was accomplished through cooperation in seven offshore blocks in the Gulf of Mexico with MARK PRODUCING.



Per DVFA including tax credit

High capacity utilization also in the chemical sector

HÜLS benefited considerably from favorable economic conditions and from restructuring measures taken to improve results. Activities were focused on international markets. The Group's capabilities in the U.S. were strengthened by purchase of NUODEX.

Trading and transportation matches good results of 1984

At STINNES and RAAB KARCHER the good results of the previous year were sustained. This was attributable to the healthy structure of these companies whose activities in trading, transportation and services are well balanced.

Continued high level of investment

Investments in 1985 amounted to some DM 5.1 billion, surpassing the high level recorded in 1984.

Outlook 1986

Based on its profit-oriented philosophy combined with positive market conditions, the VEBA Group is optimistic about the prospects for good results in 1986, which looks promising for the Group's 68,700 employees and its 500,000 shareholders.

To find out more about VEBA, its operations and performance, please contact

VEBA AG, Karl-Arnold-Platz 3,
D-4000 Düsseldorf 30,
Federal Republic of Germany.

مكتبة من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

USINESS PEOPLE

hillips Consolidates Some Overseas Units Into New Division

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — Phillips Petroleum feeling the pinch of falling oil s, has established a new inter- nal division to oversee its ex- tion and production programs de the United States, Britain Norway.

e new division, to be based in ips's head office in Bartles- Oklahoma, is to be headed by Lewis, who is manager of the any's Houston-based Asia- America division. That divi- will be incorporated into the mit.

. Guitar, president of explo- and production for Phillips leum Co. Europe-Africa, is to Aug. 1. Effective June 1, that on's exploration and produc- activities outside Britain also ecome part of the new inter- nal division.

. Sandridge, currently man- f the Ivory Coast region, will be in charge of British exploration and production activities beginning June 1. He will succeed W.W. Allen, chairman and managing director of Phillips Petroleum Co. U.K. Ltd. Mr. Allen is to become general manager of exploration and production for the Denver-based western division.

W.E. Ryker, currently vice president for exploration at Phillips Petroleum Co. Europe-Africa, has been named manager of the research and services division, exploration and production, based in Bartlesville.

Also, Phillips Petroleum Co. Norway said that J.L. Whitmire, manager of Ekofisk operations, will become manager of the drilling and production division based in Bartlesville. He will succeed B.M. Boyce, who is retiring.

Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail (Suisse) SA has appointed David Graham managing director, succeeding T. Klat, who left the Geneva-based bank. Mr. Graham previously held a number of senior posts with the Grindlays Bank group, including general manager of the bank's operations in Switzerland and managing director of Grindlays Asia Ltd.in Hong Kong.

Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd. said Itsuo Sukemune has succeeded Shunji Matsuoka as managing director. Mr. Matsuoka has returned to Japan. Mr. Sukemune was head of Matsushita's Osaka television operations.

Bankers Trust Co. of New York has appointed Hugh McFadden as general manager of its Paris branch. He was in Bankers Trust's London office as head of business analysis and planning for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Also, Bertrand de St. Remy was promoted from within Bankers Trust (France) SA to serve as its managing director. Mr. McFadden and Mr. de St. Remy succeed Robert Allemon, who, as previously reported, has taken over the new post of deputy chief manager for France at International Westminster Bank PLC in Paris.

Crédit Commercial de France said Dominique Delattre, formerly syndicate manager in Paris, will become area manager of the bank on June 1. He will be replaced by the former area manager, Alain Herbinet. In his new post, Mr. Delattre will be in charge of the Benelux countries, French corporates and European supranationals.

Hill Samuel Shipping Holdings of Britain has appointed Nigel Grayston as its European agency representative to market the agency activities of the Wallem Group in the Far East, Lambert Brothers in Britain and Gibraltar and AMAT in Italy.

Gota (UK) Ltd., the London-based unit of Gotabanken of Sweden, has appointed Bernard Traynor as senior manager, banking. He was senior manager of corporate banking services at Trust Bank of Africa Ltd. in London, and succeeds John Barrow, who has been appointed senior manager, corporate finance at Gota (UK).

Daiwa Europe Ltd., London, said Raphael Fonseca has joined the bank as an associate director in the corporate finance department. He will have primary marketing responsibility for Spain, and will play a major role in the marketing effort in Italy. He previously was with LTCB International Ltd. in London.

Imperial Group, the British tobacco and brewing concern, has named Anthony Alexander as chairman, succeeding Geoffrey Kent. Mr. Alexander is a director of Hanson Trust, which acquired Imperial last month after a fierce £2.6-billion ($3.9-billion) takeover battle. Mr. Kent, chairman and chief executive of Imperial for the past five years, will retire June 2. Andrew Reid, chairman of Imperial Tobacco, has been named as Imperial Group deputy chairman. He will be succeeded at the tobacco division by Peter Harper.

Alliance Capital Management International Inc. has appointed Joseph C. Williams a director. Mr. Williams is a vice president of the parent, Alliance Capital Management Corp. of New York, and has been based in the London office since 1981.

Block Elected To Deere Board

The Associated Press

MOLINE, Illinois — John R. Block, the former U.S. agriculture secretary who resigned in February to head a food wholesalers' group, has been elected to the board of Deere & Co., the farm machinery company.

Mr. Block, 50, who served five years as U.S. agriculture secretary after four years as Illinois agriculture director, was elected Wednesday to fill the nine months left of a three-year term for a Deere director who recently retired.

Mr. Block is president of the National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association, based in Washington, D.C.

OECD: *Joblessness Rising*

(Continued from first finance page)

would encourage quick investments to create jobs.

"Unemployment clearly is still rising overall, particularly among youth, yet nothing in the report points to a solution, which for us means returning to a full employment society," said Stephen McClelland, a spokesman for TUAC. The Paris-based committee has a consultative role, representing 60 million workers in 40 trade union confederations in OECD nations.

In sharp contrast to Western Europe's predicted jobless rate of 11 percent, unemployment in the United States will decline to around 6.75 percent of the work force next year from 7 percent in 1986 and from 9.6 percent in 1983, the OECD predicted.

Unemployment in Western Europe, including European Community and Nordic countries, will rise to 19.25 million people by the end of 1987 from 18.9 million at the end of last year, the report forecast. It predicted moderate declines in the number of jobless in West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Spain, and increased unemployment in France, Italy, Austria, Finland, Greece and Turkey.

According to the OECD staff, which drafted the report, the jobless rate in Japan will rise to 3 percent next year, up from 2.75 percent in 1986 and 2.6 percent in 1985.

Meanwhile, the OECD said that "risks of a resurgence in average OECD inflation in the near term appear remote."

It said that consumer prices in OECD countries fell an average of 0.1 percent in both February and March, reflecting the decline in oil prices. The 12-month rate of increase in March was slightly above 3 percent, down sharply from the 4.3-percent rate in January, and the lowest annual rate in 19 years.

EEL: *Heavy Investment Helps German Industry Stage a Turnaround*

ued from first finance page)

n, while the steelmaking arm ckner-Werke AG, the No. 2 an steel company, said it broke even, after having a f $91 million in 1984. Krupp AG, ranked No. 3, said profpled to $26 million, while n Werke AG, No. 4, reported gs up 11 percent, to $90 milnd said it would pay a divior the first time in nine years.

G. Friberg, managing directhe McKinsey & Co. consultm in Brussels, said German akers reaped the benefits of investments in new technolnd of marketing systems that out what products users d and then delivered them.

o noted the "natural advanof "fairly substantial steelning industries" in Germach as automobiles, machine g, construction and shipg.

sultants such as Mr. Friberg he German industry high among European steels for weeding out weak operand replacing them with f-the-art mills that cut manand costs. The giant comcontrolled electric-arc furat Krupp built in Bochum in eeds just seven workers to t 140 tons of steel every 90 s, a task that used to take of workers six to eight hours mplish.

ffset immense research and ment costs, the industry technology. Jürgen Marc metals engineer who runs hum furnace — a huge enessel that uses three inlectrodes to produce molfrom scrap metal — said nced design has been reproby Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH, the group's plant-building arm, as far abroad as the Soviet Union, Australia and South America.

Steelmakers from far afield, including Japan, come in search of German technology. Krupp has installed its technology in South Korea and India.

Conzinc Rio Tinto, the Australian raw materials concern, has joined Klöckner in developing a furnace that reduces iron ore directly to steel in a process that sharply cuts energy costs. Herbert Gienow, Klöckner's chief executive, said the company was operating a pilot plant and the process could be "industrially possible by the end of the decade."

Meanwhile, the industry has also moved strongly into sophisticated specialty steels to escape the competition in bulk steels, a market that has been clogged by output from low-wage developing countries. To serve the specialty market, the industry set up steel service centers worldwide to find out what customers needed and deliver it fast. By industry estimates, Krupp, with about 8 percent of the world market, is the largest supplier of the expensive specialty stainless steels that go into pots and pans and surgical instruments, among other products.

Still, many in the industry continue to feel vulnerable. Executives say the industry suffers from continuing overcapacity, after the failure of recent efforts to create larger and more efficient combinations, to streamline production and to cut costs by making bulk purchases of raw material.

A move by Krupp and Thyssen to merge their steelmaking fell through in 1983 after Thyssen rejected financial arrangements, and an attempted marriage of Krupp and Klöckner was blocked by politicians who objected to the plant shutdowns and job cuts that would result. Earlier, Krupp had sought but failed to link its steel interests with Hoesch.

The fall of the dollar, the currency generally used to pay for ores and coal, has helped reduce production costs. But the dollar also plays a role in world steel pricing, and its drop in value has made German steel less competitive, opening the German market to cheap imports, which now account for more than 40 percent of sales, a record postwar level. Moreover, by cutting into sales of Germany's export-oriented industries, the weakening dollar threatens to dry up demand for steel.

Plummeting oil prices have also created turbulence. While the trend drives down the cost of the large amounts of energy the steel furnaces use, it also devastates sales of steel pipe and other equipment to the oil industry.

Mannesmann AG, a major steel company that specializes in pipes and tubes, announced earlier this month that it would lay off 6,500 of its 25,000 workers, citing the collapse of the steel pipe market and restrictions on exports to the United States.

Nevertheless, buoyed by the new prosperity, the industry is spending heavily to burnish its steelmaking skills, cutting costs further and increasing competitiveness. It is also diversifying into more profitable businesses. McKinsey's Mr. Friberg noted that "those companies were most successful who stayed closest to their art" by branching into steel-related activities such as machine or plant construction or making the electronic equipment that is increasingly used to run plants.

Klöckner's Mr. Gienow said the company branched out into specialty machines for making packaging, as well as the injection machines that produce rigid polyvinyl chloride parts for automobile construction and other purposes.

"Our products are aimed at higher engineering, higher quality," Mr. Gienow said, "and not at high technology."

■ **EC Sees Fall in Demand**

European Community steelmakers expect a serious fall in demand for their products this summer, EC Executive Commission officials said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Brussels.

The annual report for the year 1985 of

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

Amsterdam

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

The Quarterly Report as of 31st March 1986 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

National Westminster Bank PLC
Stock Office Services,
3rd Floor
20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EJ

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21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9

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Königsallee 21-23
D 4000, Düsseldorf 1

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, D 5000, Köln 1

Banque Paribas Belgique S.A.
Boulevard Emile Jacqman 162,
B 1000, Bruxelles

Banque Paribas
3 Rue d'Antin, Paris 2

Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A.
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Merrill Lynch International & Co.
all European Offices

Rothschild Australia Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N S W 2000

Highlights of KfW's Balance Sheet

	1985	1984
Balance sheet total	85.8	78.5
Loans granted	71.5	65.7
Banking liabilities	64.5	60.1
Bonds	7.9	5.1
Capital and reserves	3.3	3.1

KfW RECORDS ANOTHER GOOD YEAR IN 1985.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), one of West Germany's ten largest credit institutions, had another good year in 1985.

The balance sheet total rose from DM 78.5 billion to DM 85.8 billion. Earnings were up some 37% to DM 149 million. Total lending was DM 13.4 billion, of which DM 11.9 billion was earmarked for the German economy. Assistance to developing countries amounted to DM 2.4 billion. In 1985, considerable emphasis was placed on the environmental protection program initiated the previous year, financing for small and medium-sized companies, and indirect support of the building industry.

KfW is active at home and abroad. It concentrates on financing capital investment in West Germany, supporting the exports of German capital goods, and channeling federal aid to developing countries. Its domestic lending – 47% of its loan portfolio in 1985 – is effected mainly through commercial banks on a secured basis. KfW's export credits and its foreign development loans are guaranteed to a very large extent by the Federal Republic of Germany which holds 80% of the Bank's capital, the remaining 20% being held by the federal states.

KfW funds its activities primarily through the capital markets – DM 8.4 billion in 1985, an increase of DM 2.1 billion over the previous year. Backed by the full faith and financial strength of the Federal Republic of Germany, KfW bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness (Schuldscheine) are issued in large amounts and their quality is rated high, practically on a par with paper issued by the Federal Government itself. Schuldscheine placed in 1985 amounted to DM 4.9 billion, and bearer bonds issued totaled DM 3.5 billion. Exempt from withholding tax since 1984, KfW bearer instruments have gained increasing favor with international investors.

A copy of KfW's 1985 Annual Report is available upon request: KfW Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Palmengartenstrasse 7–9, P.O. Box 111141, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 11, Tel.: 69/74 31-0, Telex: 411352, Reuters Monitor Page: AVIZ.

KfW Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

UNIQUE IN GERMAN BANKING

copy of this advertisement and of the prospectus referred to in it have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

GENERALE

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE
GENERALE MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN BELGIË

SOCIETE ANONYME - REGISTERED OFFICE: RUE ROYALE 30, 1000 BRUSSELS
BRUSSELS C.R. No. 17487 - V.A.T. No. 403.203.264

22th MAY TO 5th JUNE 1986

OFFER
FOR SALE OF
2.181.037 SHARES
ELIGIBLE FOR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE FROM 1st JULY 1986)

AT A PRICE OF BEF 2,600
ON THE BASIS OF
ONE NEW SHARE FOR EACH TEN EXISTING SHARES
HE NEW ISSUE IS RESTRICTED TO HOLDERS OF EXISTING SHARES

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ANQUE DEGROOF
ANQUE NAGELMACKERS

UXEMBOURG:
ANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG

IN FRANCE:
• GENERALE DE BANQUE BELGE (FRANCE)
• SOCIETE GENERALE

IN GREAT BRITAIN
• BANQUE BELGE LIMITED

IN SWITZERLAND:
• CREDIT SUISSE
• SWISS BANK CORPORATION
• UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

APPLICATION MAY ALSO BE MADE TO THE BANKS LISTED ABOVE THROUGH THE INTERMEDIARY OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS REPRESENTED BY COUPON No 18 DETACHED FROM THE EXISTING SHARE CERTIFICATES WILL BE QUOTED ON THE BRUSSELS • ANTWERP • GHENT • PARIS • LUXEMBOURG STOCK EXCHANGES

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR AN OFFICIAL LISTING FOR THE NEW SHARES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES MENTIONED ABOVE AND IN SWITZERLAND

THE NOTICE REQUIRED PURSUANT TO THE COORDINATED LAWS ON COMMERCIAL COMPANIES HAS BEEN DEPOSITED AT THE REGISTRY OF THE BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL COURT ON MAY 15 1986

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Through Key DM and Yen Levels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar moved sharply higher Thursday in New York and Europe on comments by President Ronald Reagan and strong U.S. economic statistics, climbing above 172 yen and 2.3 Deutsche marks.

In a speech in Washington Thursday, Mr. Reagan said, "We are strengthening the world monetary system, the foundation of international trade and the dollar is now at a more competitive level with foreign currencies."

His comments were seen as confirmation that the administration was content with the dollar's level, at least for now.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.3025	2.2880
Pound sterling	1.4920	1.5020
Japanese yen	171.50	169.00
Swiss franc	1.8973	1.8820
French franc	7.3225	7.2760

Source: Reuters

The U.S. Commerce Department announced Thursday that the index of leading economic indicators, the government's main gauge of future economic activity, rose 1.5 percent in April, about double the growth expected by economists.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.3080 Deutsche marks, up from Wednesday's close of 2.2880; at 172.15 yen, up from 169.45; at 7.3485 French francs, up from 7.2850, and at 1.9090 Swiss francs, up from 1.8880.

The dollar also gained against the British pound, which closed at $1.4860, down from $1.5011 at Wednesday's close.

Traders said the market was driven by technical factors, with a rise earlier in Europe snowballing as the dollar hit resistance levels.

In London, after the release of the U.S. economic figures, the dollar quickly rose, trading up to 2.3055 DM in London and closing at 2.3025. It had closed Wednesday at 2.2800. It also broke decisively through 170 yen, touching 171.70 and ending at 171.50, compared with Wednesday's close of 169.00.

The dollar also gained against the British pound, which closed in London at $1.4920, compared with Wednesday's $1.5020.

Dealers in London said the day began in quiet trading, but news of the increase in the leading indicators generated a flurry of activity.

Earlier, in other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 7.2845 French francs, up from 7.2420 at Wednesday's fixing. It closed in Zurich at 1.9013 Swiss francs, compared with 1.8783.

Many markets in West Germany were closed for a holiday.

(Reuters, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Ease on Strong U.S. Economic News

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market ended easier Thursday, with news that U.S. leading economic indicators rose an unexpectedly strong 1.5 percent in April. The report prompted a general markdown, especially in the dollar-straight sector, dealers said.

Seasoned issues mainly finished between ⅜ and ⅝ point lower, with dealers concerned not only about the apparent strength of the U.S. economy but also by prospects that U.S. money-supply figures due out later Thursday would show another rise.

But traders said overall volume was low with trading still confined to professionals.

The floating-rate-note sector, however, maintained its recent firmer undertone, dealers said.

One new floater was launched, a $100-million issue for Fleet Financial Group of the United States. The 12-year note pays 10 basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate and was led by Salomon Brothers International. It was quoted at 99.65 bid on the gray market, just inside the total fees of 40 basis points.

In other primary-market activity, two convertible bonds were launched for U.S. companies. Eastman Kodak Co. issued a $275-million, 15-year bond with an indicated coupon of 6¼ to 6½ percent. Priced at par, it was also led by Salomon Brothers International. It was quoted at a discount of ½ bid.

Drexel Burnham Lambert International led a $100-million convertible for Alco Health Services Corp. The 15-year issue has an indicated coupon of 6 to 6½ percent.

The province of Nova Scotia issued a $100-million straight paying 8 percent over three years and priced at 101.

The bond finished on the gray market outside the total fees of 1⅞ percent at a discount of 1⅞.

The Belgian national railway, SNCB, issued a $50-million, 5½-year straight with an 8⅛-percent coupon and priced at 100⅝. Lead manager was Mitsubishi Finance International. The issue was quoted within the 1⅞-percent fees at a discount of 1¾ bid.

Orient Leasing Co. issued a $60-million equity-warrant bond through Daiwa Europe Ltd. The five-year bond has an indicated coupon of 2¾ percent and was quoted comfortably inside the total fees at a discount of 1¼.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. issued a 130-million-ECU bond paying 7 percent over seven years and priced at 100¾.

U.S. Says M-1 Rose $2.8 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, rose $2.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted $658.9 billion in the week ended May 19, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday. The increase was higher than most analysts had expected.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to $656.1 billion, from $656.0 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to $654.5 billion, from $651.2 billion. The M-1 measure includes currency in circulation, nonbank traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

The average forecast of economists polled called for a $1-billion increase. Predictions of the M-1 change ranged from a $1-billion decline to a $2.5-billion rise.

Floating-Rate Notes

May 29

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7¾	12-08	100.10	100.20
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	7.65625	16-07	99.85	100.05
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7¾	15-07	99.92	100.10
Eec 93 (Ecu)	7.65625	29-07	99.95	100.05
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7¾	28-10	99.20	99.30
Italy 92	9⅛	30-08	100.08	100.18

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Austria 98	4⅞	19-08	98.50	99.00
Brp 92 (Dm)	5	27-06	100.24	100.34
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	100.33	100.38
Commerzbk 95(Dmk)	4⅝	23-10	98.58	98.78
Dresdner Fin 98 (Dm)	4⅝	19-08	100.27	100.32
Eec 92 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	100.36	100.41
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅝	14-07	100.85	100.90
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4⅝	27-08	98.90	99.10
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	-	100.56	100.61

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cat 97 (Yen)	4⅝	22-10	99.95	100.05
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅜	27-08	100.14	100.24

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]									

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

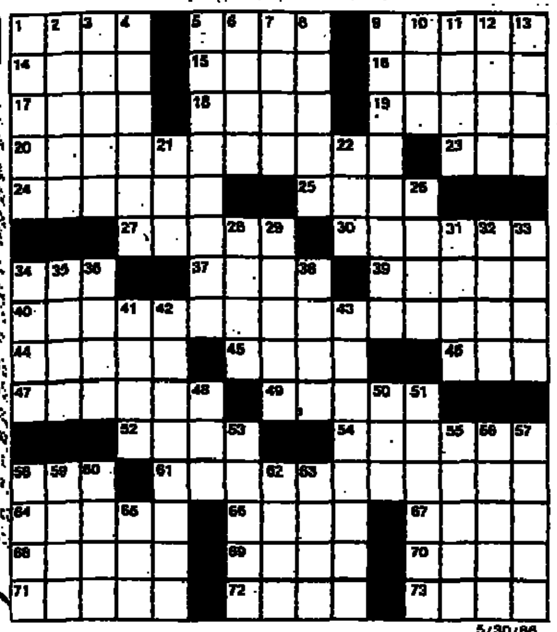
a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										



ACROSS
Girl
Cisterns
Car part
"—— a sea of dew": Field
Artist Stuart ——: 1908-74
Oil producer
Eight bells
Acronym in the news
Katmandu's locale
Author of quotation below
Foxy
Cuddle
Auden's "——, Stranger!"
The Jetsons' dog
Stared angrily
Cont. east of N.A.
Savoir-faire
The void of infinite space
Start of a quotation
Quotation: Part II
Juno's counterpart
Assault boat
Winter melon
Roman earth goddess
52 Do a house chore
54 "Our Gang" member
58 Delectation
61 End of quotation
64 —— education
66 Facial feature
67 Naso
68 Eyelashes
69 Milesian's land
70 Wedding item
71 Mournful sound
72 Pond stalk
73 Bullace's kin

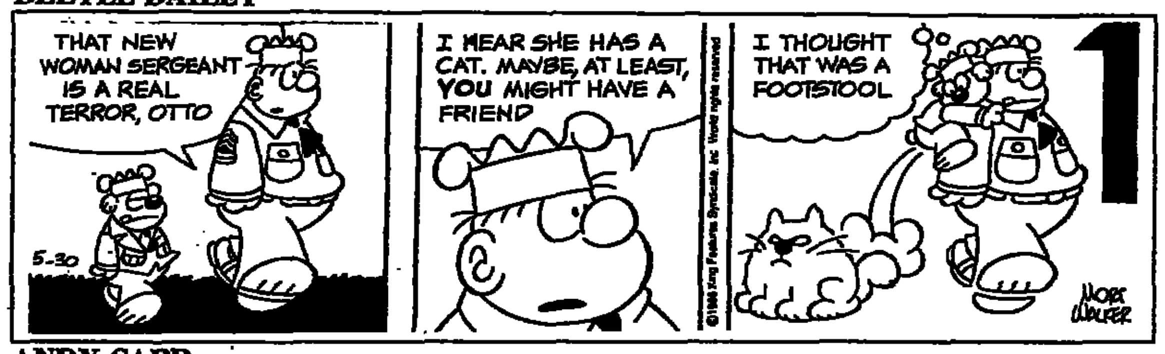
DOWN
1 Napkin material
2 Positive electrode
3 Packs away
4 Musical piece
5 Bitter feud
6 "An apple —— . . ."
7 One of the singing Jacksons
8 Han River city
9 Ulan Bator's land
10 Violinist Bull
11 Points
12 Kumquat's shape
13 Depend
21 Famed literary monogram
22 December concoction
26 Contemporary of Hume
28 Dermatologist's concern
29 Group of eight
31 Fence
32 Cabell of baseball
33 Super Bowl XX M.V.P.
34 "Poema del Cid," e.g.
35 —— Major
36 Decays
38 Jade
41 Niger neighbor
42 Counter-statement
43 Constricted
48 Hearth residue
50 Actor Vallone
51 John Jacob and Mary
53 Tommaso's Tevere
55 Polite
56 —— acids
57 Rock ridge
58 Ike's successor
59 Woden's Norse counterpart
60 Kind of tide
62 A Great Lake
63 Duffer's word
65 —— Abner

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS

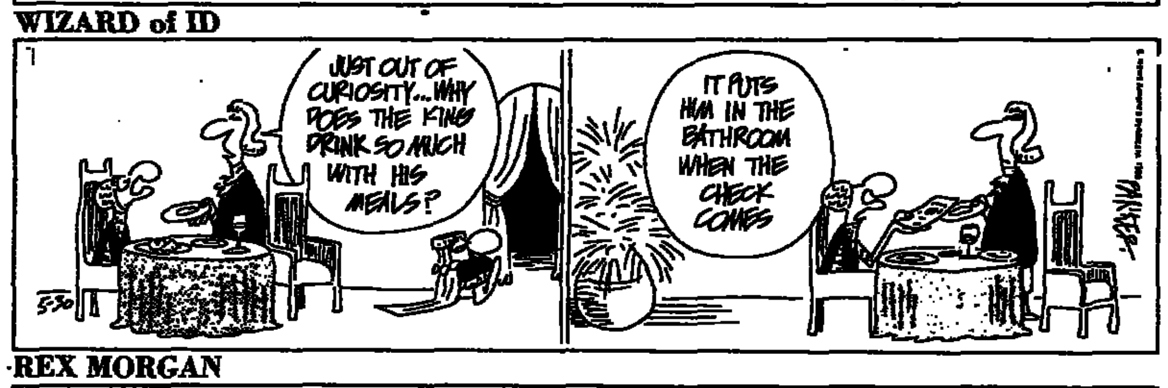
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

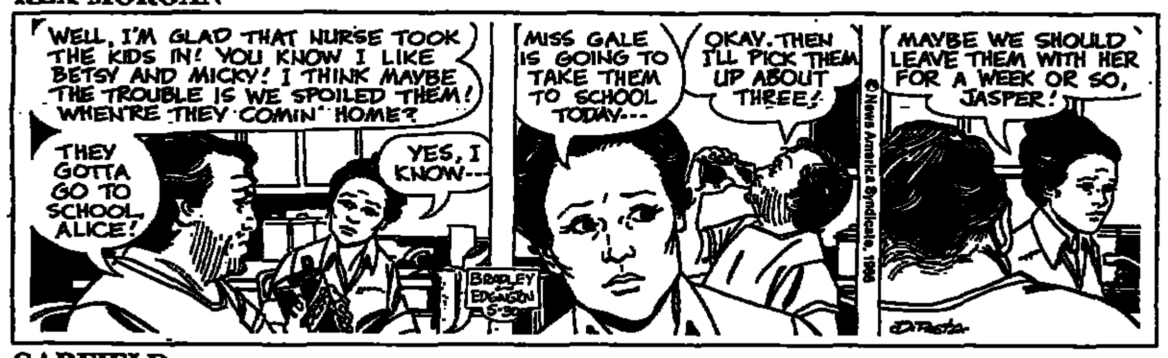


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

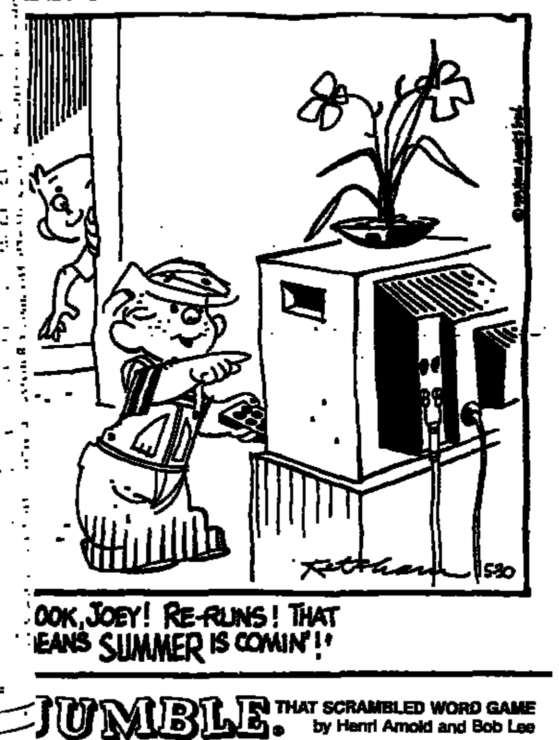


REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE



LOOK, JOEY! RE-RUNS! THAT MEANS SUMMER IS COMIN'!

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYDOL

MOROG

CHACAT

VAYELE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: NO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BURLY IGLOO OBTUSE UNSAID
Answer: Some kids who are tall enough to drive the family car are too short to do this—BUY THE GAS

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
[illegible]	25	77	16	61	fr
...dam	—	—	7	45	no
[illegible]	28	82	17	63	fr
...na	—	—	13	55	no
...le	30	86	16	61	fr
[illegible]	15	59	12	54	o
...s	10	50	7	45	st
...est	—	—	11	52	no
...st	—	—	18	64	no
...agen	14	57	5	41	cl
...el Sol	—	—	17	63	no
[illegible]	13	55	5	41	sh
...sh	15	59	3	37	o
...t	22	72	16	61	st
...rt	12	54	8	46	st
[illegible]	—	—	10	50	no
[illegible]	17	63	3	37	fr
[illegible]	24	75	16	61	fr
...nas	22	72	18	64	cl
[illegible]	—	—	12	54	no
[illegible]	14	57	5	41	o
[illegible]	20	68	10	50	cl
[illegible]	20	68	16	61	st
[illegible]	30	86	9	48	cl
[illegible]	13	55	9	48	r
[illegible]	25	77	18	64	cl
[illegible]	13	55	4	39	sh
[illegible]	14	57	8	46	st
[illegible]	—	—	10	50	no
...lk	8	46	15	59	o
[illegible]	26	79	19	66	cl
...m	16	61	7	45	fr
...re	15	59	8	46	o
[illegible]	24	75	17	63	st
[illegible]	17	63	14	57	o
[illegible]	13	55	9	48	r
[illegible]	—	—	8	46	no
MIDDLE EAST					
[illegible]	24	75	7	45	cl
[illegible]	26	79	19	66	fr
...s	—	—	—	—	no
...n	23	73	12	54	fr
[illegible]	—	—	16	61	no
OCEANIA					
[illegible]	—	—	—	—	no
[illegible]	19	66	7	45	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	27	81	o
Beijing	34	93	20	68	fr
Hong Kong	31	88	26	79	o
Manila	33	91	22	73	cl
New Delhi	37	99	24	75	fr
Seoul	26	79	15	59	fr
Shanghai	25	77	18	64	fr
Singapore	32	90	24	75	o
Taipei	34	93	25	77	o
Tokyo	22	72	17	63	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	25	77	14	57	fr
Cairo	32	90	18	64	fr
Cape Town	19	66	15	59	o
Casablanca	—	—	18	64	no
Harare	—	—	11	52	no
Lagos	31	88	26	79	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	27	81	18	64	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	21	70	8	46	o
Caracas	28	82	20	68	cl
Lima	—	—	—	—	na
Mexico City	25	77	14	57	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	19	66	6	43	pc
Atlanta	29	84	18	64	pc
Boston	24	75	16	61	fr
Chicago	25	77	13	55	cl
Denver	18	64	7	45	cl
Detroit	28	82	15	59	pc
Honolulu	30	86	21	70	fr
Houston	29	84	20	68	pc
Los Angeles	30	86	23	73	fr
Miami	30	86	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	29	84	15	59	fr
Montreal	27	81	16	61	pc
Nassau	30	86	20	68	fr
New York	27	81	18	64	fr
San Francisco	21	70	13	55	pc
Seattle	25	77	13	55	fr
Toronto	23	73	13	55	fo
Washington	31	88	20	68	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 16—4 (61—39). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 13—8 (55—46). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 29—10 (84—50). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27—18 (81—64). PARIS: Partly cloudy, cloudy later. Temp. 15—7 (59—45). Cloudy with storms. Temp. 21—15 (70—59). TEL AVIV: Na. ZURICH: Temp. 15—4 (59—39). BANGKOK: Na. HONG KONG: Na. MANILA: Na. SEOUL: Na. SINGAPORE: Na. TOKYO: Na.

BOOKS

THE CHARACTER FACTORY: Baden-Powell and the Origins of the Boy Scout Movement

By Michael Rosenthal. 335 pages. Illustrated. $22.95. Pantheon Books Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

THE motto of the Boy Scouts, "Be Prepared," is not only a brisk exhortation; it also enshrines the initials of the movement's founder, Robert Baden-Powell — a fact that "B-P" himself more than once called attention to in the early days of Scouting, just in case anyone missed the point. The Scouts are a monument to Baden-Powell's ambitions no less than to his ideals, and to study the origins of the movement, as Michael Rosenthal has done in "The Character Factory," is inevitably to study the life of the man who created it.

He was a curious blend, in some respects an innocent, in others a cool operator, a conventional late-Victorian soldier who was also a born showman. His father, who died when he was a child, was a professor of geometry at Oxford, and he grew up in the midst of the academic elite — when his mother was worried about his ability to draw equally well with either hand, she consulted Ruskin; when he failed to win a place at Oxford, he was turned down, so to speak, under distinguished auspices, by the classical scholar Benjamin Jowett (who was also his godfather) and by the mathematician Charles Dodgson, better known as Lewis Carroll.

Opting for a military career, Baden-Powell gained a commission in the cavalry, served in India and Africa, and curried favor with people who mattered. His big chance came during the Boer War, when he commanded the British garrison that successfully held out against the Boers in the small town of Mafeking.

Whether he should ever have allowed his forces to get trapped there is open to question; his tactics during the siege were largely passive, and the more enlightened observers in the town were appalled by his savage slashing of rations allocated to the native population (as opposed to the whites). But in one area, public relations, he proved a master, and when he returned to England it was as a popular hero.

The first hazy conception of Scouting came to him in 1904. By 1907 he had held a demonstration camp, and the following year he published the book that was intended to serve as the movement's bible, "Scouting for Boys."

In Edwardian England, Scouting was an idea whose time had come. It offered an answer to many of the anxieties of the period — anxieties that were particularly prevalent among the well-to-do, but by no means exclusively so — about national decline, about the poor physical condition of an ever more urbanized population, about the increased vulnerability of British possessions abroad and the threat of social upheaval at home.

Closely analyzing such key texts as "Scouting for Boys" and the Scout Law, and quoting from many other relevant sources, Rosenthal shows how skillfully the ethos of Scouting was designed to turn out loyal, efficient, law-abiding citizens, and how closely it fitted in with the outlook of other publicists and pressure groups working for what was conceived of as national regeneration. At the same time he recognizes that the movement would never have caught on as it did if hundreds of thousands of boys hadn't been attracted to it on its own account, with no thought of its function as a "character factory," and if Baden-Powell hadn't shown such flair in devising its rituals and insignia (and, it seems one must add, in borrowing ideas from other people without due acknowledgement, particularly from the Woodcraft movement of Ernest Thompson Seton).

From the beginning, some critics have objected that under cover of healthy or innocuous activities Scouting was intended to prepare boys for military service. Although this has always been strongly denied by the movement, Rosenthal has little difficulty in showing that the good citizens that Baden-Powell hoped to fashion were only one step removed from good soldiers. Again, while Baden-Powell insisted that Scouting was meant to be "open to all, irrespective of class, colour, creed or country," Rosenthal cites many instances of racial prejudice from Baden-Powell's writings (though perhaps no more than you would expect from a cavalry officer who had helped maintain British rule in India in the 1870s).

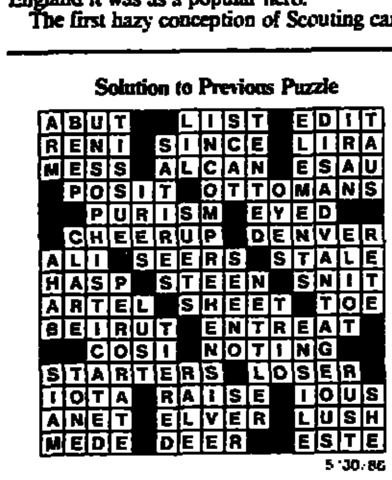
"The Character Factory" is an intelligent and deeply interesting book. Some of the evidence it presents is rather chilling, much of it is quirkily amusing, and Rosenthal makes his points with admirable restraint. Yet there is something not quite satisfactory about the picture that he paints, and I was left wondering why the Scouting credo he describes — even allowing for all the changes that had taken place in the interim — seemed so remote from the generally amiable movement that I belonged to as a boy.

Partly I think that he sometimes exaggerates. Even in its earliest formulation, for example, which is the one he quotes, the Scout Law seems to me more likely to have encouraged a reasonable degree of consideration for others than what he calls "absolute submission to all officially endorsed forms of authority."

The real problem is that almost from the outset Scouting took on a life of its own, and that, powerful though Baden-Powell's influence was, the history of the movement is not the same thing as the history of his opinions.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE test posed by a former world champion on the diagramed deal calls for readers to first cover the East and South hands. As West you lead the heart seven against three no-trump, annoying your partner who expected a spade lead. South wins with the eight and leads a low heart. How do you plan the defense?

Playing low will drive out the queen, but is unlikely to beat the contract. Your best chance is to put up the heart ace and shift to a club. If South began with four hearts you may be able to remove his club entry before he can unblock his hearts. As the expert points out, in a pointer that accompanies the deal, if declarer has a blocked suit the defender should attack the entry in the hand with blocked length.

This plan succeeds if East has, for example, the spade ace and the Q-J of clubs. And with the actual distribution it gives him trouble.

When the reader is put to the test as declarer, with a form of the deal that he will not readily recognize, he plans to score two heart tricks and then lead to the spade king for his ninth trick. But West complicates matters by taking the heart and leading the club four. What should South do when East plays the club king?

South is sure that West began with a void spade and five hearts. His club play suggests four cards in that department, making his original distribution 0-5-4-4. South should therefore win the club ace and play five rounds of diamonds, discarding spades. West follows to four diamonds, confirming the picture, and is set up for an end-play.

Whatever West discards, South overtakes the heart queen with the king and leads a heart, knowing that his club jack will score his ninth trick at the finish.

NORTH (D)
♠ J 7 6
♡ Q 4 3
◇ A K Q J 10
♣ 3 2

WEST
♠ —
♡ A J 8 7 6
◇ 5 4 3 2
♣ Q 10 7 4

EAST
♠ A Q 10 9 5 3
♡ 2
◇ 9 6
♣ K 9 8 5

SOUTH
♠ K 8 4 2
♡ K 10 5 5
◇ 8 7
♣ A J 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	2 ♠	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart seven.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 29

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	586	585
ACF Holding	220	204
Aegon	172.40	172.80
Akzo	173.20	173.30
Ahold	82.90	82.80
Amev	84.20	84
A'Dam Rubber	12.50	12.30
Amro Bank	113.50	112.50
BVG	222	224
Buehrmann T	182	184
Calond Hldg	19.10	19
Elsevier-NDU	218.10	218.50
Fokker	91	91
Gist Brocades	287	287.50
Heineken	172.50	175
Hoogovens	115.10	116
KLM	51.30	50.80
Naarden	52.80	53.50
Nat Neder	89.20	89
Nedlloyd	171.50	171.50
NMB	216	213
Oce Van der G	514	500
Pakhoed	54.80	54
Philips	56.90	57.80
Robeco	94.10	93.50
Rodamco	141.50	141.20
Rolinco	86.50	86
Rorento	50.80	50.60
Royal Dutch	193.10	193.80
Unilever	469.50	470.50
Van Ommeren	34.80	34.70
VMF Stork	291.50	292
VNU	345	345

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index: 268.40
Previous: 287.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3220	3200
Bekaert	12500	12650
Cockerill	150	150
Cobepa	4560	4600
EBES	4410	4400
GB-Inno-BM	7400	7600
GBL	3210	3200
Gevaert	6060	6150
Hoboken	7230	7250
Intercom	3600	3630
Kredietbank	16025	15775
Petrofina	7850	7910
Soc Generale	2945	2920
Sofina	10800	10150
Solvay	8120	8150
Traction Elec	6140	6150
UCB	7350	7240
Unerg	2695	2715
Vieille Montagne	5700	5760

Current Stock Index: 3621.94
Previous: 3641.28

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.30	19.60
Cathay Pacific	5.40	5.35
Cheung Kong	20.40	20.60
China Light	16	15.90
Green Island	7.05	7.05
Hang Seng Bank	36	35.75
Henderson	2.15	2.125
China Gas	15.20	15.30
HK Electric	8.95	8.95
HK Realty A	10.50	10.50
HK Hotels	37.50	36.75
HK Land	6.85	6.15
HK Shang Bank	6.80	6.80
HK Telephone	11.50	11.40
HK Yaumatei	3.15	3.175
HK Wharf	6.85	6.95
Hutch Whampoa	28.80	29
Hyson	0.67	0.67
Jardine	12.50	12.60
Jardine Sec	12.40	12.40
Kowloon Motor	8.75	8.75
Miramar Hotel	3.575	3.575
New World	6.25	6.25
SHK Props	12.30	12.40
Stelux	1.72	1.72
Swire Pacific A	12.40	12.50
Tai Cheung	1.96	1.94
Wing On Co	1.50	1.50
Winsor	8.30	8.40
World Int'l	2.35	2.375

Hang Seng Index: 1772.76
Previous: 1777.47

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1080	1100
Anglo American	4425	4400
Anglo Am Gold	22000	22200
Barlows	1770	1765
Blyvoor	1750	1750
Buffels	7150	7150
De Beers	2490	2510
Driefontein	5225	5200
Freegold	3225	3225
GFSA	3950	3975
Harmony	3075	3100
Hiveld Steel	670	675
Kloof	2225	2190
Nedbank	610	620
Rusplat	3275	3310
SA Brews	1010	1015
St Helena	4400	4350
Sasol	690	695
Welkom	2050	2050

Composite Stock Index: 1421.90
Previous: 1425.40

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$17⅝	$17⅛
Allied-Lyons	332	328
Anglo Am Gold	$59¾	$57
Ass Brit Foods	336	334
Asda-MFI Gp.	146	148
Barclays	504	509
Bass	788	795
B.A.T.	378	385
Beecham	384	395
BL	39	39
Blue Circle	680	688
BOC Group	316	320
Boots	260	263
Bowater Indus	308	311
BP	576	583
Brit Telecom	234	236
Brit Aerospace	535	541
Britoil	178	178
BTR	315	320
Burmah	354	355
Cable Wireless	638	645
Cadbury Schw	145	148
Charter Cons	228	223
Commercial U	312	316
Cons Gold	447	444
Cookson Group	322	325
Courtaulds	282	283
Dalgety	263	263
De Beers	640	648
Driefontein	$13⅞	$13¾
Fisons	566	568
Free St Ged	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEC	200	196
Gen Accident	822	832
GKN	343	343
Glaxo	980	990
Grand Met	395	403
GRE	839	869
Guinness	306	310
GUS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanson	185	187
Hawker	577	581
ICI	899	889
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	478	483
Land Securities	318	318
Legal General	764	747
Lloyds Bank	559	567
Lonrho	254	256
Lucas	573	575
Marks and Sp	200	203
Metal Box	728	730
Midland Bank	532	539
Nat West Bank	768	762
P and O	530	521
Pilkington	431	425
Plessey	214	214
Prudential	782	839
Racal Elect	206	210
Randfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank	554	571
Reed Intl	822	817
Reuters	436	440
Royal Dutch £	50 45/64	50 19/64
RTZ	657	649
Saatchi	785	790
Sainsbury	372	388
Sears Holdings	134½	134
Shell	798	808
STC	140	142
Std Chartered	804	807
Storehouse	293	295
Sun Alliance	664	677
Tate and Lyle	568	570
Tesco	365	378
Thorn EMI	484	472
T.I. Group	538	540
Trafalgar Hse	298	302
THF	154	156
Ultramar	176	173
Unilever £	16 19/64	16 13/32
United Biscuits	243	245
Vickers	455	458
War Loan 3½ £	40⅝	40⅝
Woolworth	845	860

F.T. 30 Index: 1324.80
Previous: 1338.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 1609.80
Previous: 1624.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	N.A.	28000
Cigahotels	N.A.	6225
Cred Ital	N.A.	4126
Eridania	N.A.	6800
Farmitalia	N.A.	17900
Fiat	12720	14650
Generali	127500	158600
IFI	28500	32240
Italcementi	64200	71900
Italgas	2850	3055
Italmobiliari	N.A.	130200
Mediobanca	259000	275000
Montedison	3226	3590
NBA	N.A.	3970
Olivetti	16000	14610
Pirelli	5610	5950
RAS	N.A.	65100
Rinascente	1121	1220
SIP	N.A.	3790
SME	N.A.	2778
Snia	3915	6700
Standa	N.A.	15400
Stet	5925	6060

M.I.B. Current Index: N.A.
Previous: 1813
Source: Reuters.

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	728	730
Alsthom Atl.	457	469
Av Dassault	1390	1354
Bancaire	1103	1100
BIC	620	612
Bongrain	1810	1773
Bouygues	1045	1050
BSN-GD	3480	3450
Carrefour	3420	3410
Chargeurs	1023	1056
Club Med	491	488
Darty	3015	3081
Dumez	1319	1315
Elf-Aquitaine	294	289
Europe 1	1420	1320
Gen Eaux	1250	1198
Hachette	3850	3050
Lafarge Cop	1202	1215
Legrand	3628	3610
Lesieur	1045	1025
l'Oreal	3290	3340
Martell	1603	1620
Matra	2030	2013
Merlin	3080	3080
Michelin	2685	2780
Moet Hennessy	2225	2230
Moulinex	91.40	86
Occidentale	876	895
Pernod Ric	1015	1010
Perrier	710	690
Peugeot	933	920
Printemps	582	562
Radiotechn	881	800
Redoute	1858	1860
Roussel Uclaf	1450	1470
Sanofi	785	782
Skis Rossignol	1300	1318
Telemecan	2155	3150
Thomson CSF	1188	1190
Total	345	358

CAC Index: 351.78
Previous: 357.80

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.70	2.63
Cold Storage	2.87	2.88
DBS	5.60	5.45
Fraser Neave	6.20	6.20
How Par	2.32	2.22
Hume	1.77	1.67
Inchcape	1.57	1.56
Lum Chang	0.85	0.865
Malayan Banking	3.12	3.10
OCBC	6.40	6.40
OUB	2.57	2.57
OUE	1.88	1.83
Shangri-la	2.31	2.32
Sime Darby	1.34	1.28
S'pore Airlines	6.25	6.35
S'pore Land	2.41	2.45
S'pore Press	6.75	6.65
S Steamship	0.935	0.905
St Trading	2.48	2.36
UOB	3.28	3.28
United Overseas	0.92	0.915

Straits Times Ind Index: 645.33
Previous: 635.11

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	198	198
Alfa Laval	367	366
Asea	358	355
Astra	585	580
Atlas Copco	222	222
Beijer	168	N.Q.
Boliden	170	N.Q.
Electrolux	281	280
Ericsson	244	242
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Fermenta	Susp.	—
Handelsbanken	409	385
Pharmacia	228	216
Saab-Scania	850	N.Q.
Sandvik	860	840
Skanska	148	144
SKF	345	339
SwedishMatch	342	333
Volvo	433	428

Affaersvaerlden Index: 652.30
Previous: 637.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.60	3.56
ANZ	5.56	5.48
BHP	8.96	8.60
Borai	4.85	4.70
Bougainville	2.45	2.73
Coles Myer	5.88	5.74
Comalco	2.40	2.30
CRA	6.48	6.30
CSR	3.40	3.40
Dunlop	3.45	3.60
Elders Ixl	4.35	4.28
ICI Australia	2.70	2.67
Magellan	1.25	1.25
MIM	2.25	2.22
Nat Aust Bank	6	5.90
News Corp	22.50	22.50
N Broken Hill	1.95	1.90
Poseidon	2.80	2.80
Qld Coal Trust	1.56	1.52
Santos	4	4
Thomas Nation	3.60	3.50
Western Mining	3.20	3.18
Westpac Banking	5.32	5.26
Woodside	0.94	0.94

All Ordinaries Index: 1228.30
Previous: 1288.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	370	398
Asahi Chemical	864	860
Asahi Glass	1240	1200
Bank of Tokyo	795	785
Bridgestone	742	730
Canon	1020	1025
Casio	1630	1660
C.Itoh	446	455
Dai Nippon Print	1900	1910
Daiwa House	1460	1450
Daiwa Securities	1520	1580
Fanuc	6800	6860
Fuji Bank	1480	1490
Fuji Photo	2500	2410
Fujitsu	976	975
Hitachi	885	890
Hitachi Cable	920	920
Honda	1150	1160
Japan Air Lines	10070	10000
Kajima	894	861
Kansai Power	2300	2320
Kawasaki Steel	164	168
Kirin Brewery	1410	1430
Komatsu	495	475
Kubota	355	355
Kyocera	4240	4270
Matsu Elec Inds	1510	1510
Matsu Elec Works	1460	1420
Mitsubishi Bank	1470	1470
Mitsubishi Chem	742	725
Mitsubishi Elec	354	351
Mitsubishi Heavy	369	365
Mitsubishi Corp	771	783
Mitsui and Co	450	451
Mitsukoshi	1080	1100
Mitsumi	1100	1190
NEC	1550	1560
NGK Insulators	932	952
Nikko Sec	1080	1000
Nippon Kogaku	1040	1070
Nippon Oil	1150	1180
Nippon Steel	166	163
Nippon Yusen	410	405
Nissan	549	548
Nomura Sec	2060	2050
Olympus	1290	1320
Pioneer	2340	2410
Ricoh	920	925
Sharp	1020	1000
Shimazu	1100	1080
Shinetsu Chemical	1250	1210
Sony	3520	3530
Sumitomo Bank	1850	1830
Sumitomo Chem	374	368
Sumitomo Marine	903	900
Sumitomo Metal	145	141
Taisei Corp	510	509
Taisho Marine	759	750
Takeda Chem	1610	1650
TDK	4020	3990
Teijin	515	505
Tokio Marine	1280	1290
Tokyo Elec. Power	3910	3880
Toppan Printing	1560	1580
Toray Ind	560	553
Toshiba	472	407
Toyota	1460	1480
Yamaichi Sec	1050	1030

Nikkei 225: 14610.41
Previous: 14553.39
New Index: 1294.97
Previous: 1290.18

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6275	6275
Alusuisse	700	699
Autophon	8100	8100
Bank Leu	3450	3550
Brown Boveri	1870	1870
Ciba Geigy	3510	3500
Credit Suisse	3795	3790
Electrowatt	3550	3650
Interdiscount	5100	4950
Jacob Suchard	7775	7725
Jelmoli	3450	3300
Landis Gyr	1870	1840
Moevenpick	6600	6300
Nestle	8325	8300
Oerlikon-B	1830	1835
Roche Baby	11500	11150
Sandoz	1775	1775
Schindler	3700	3870
Sulzer	620	605
Surveillance	6200	6125
Swissair	1670	1635
SBC	562	540
Swiss Reinsurance	3375	3325
Swiss Volksbank	2530	2520
Union Bank	5600	5600
Winterthur	7300	7350
Zurich Ins	3540	3550

SBC Index: 644.60
Previous: 643.90

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *May 28*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
19866	Abti Prce	$24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
26700	Agnico E	$20½	20	20½	— ⅛
1800	Agra Ind A	$15½	15⅜	15½	
22106	Alt Energy	$13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
45300	Alta Nat	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	
1617	Algoma St	$15	15	15	
11961	A Barick o	$13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
4114	Atco I f	$8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅜
22112	BCED	$5	485	495	+ 5
370	BCED A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ½
1994	BP Canada	$29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
37968	Bank BC	345	330	340	+10
288563	Bank N S	$15	14½	15	+ ½
23600	Baton	$24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
6350	Bonanza R	190	180	190	
2975	Bralorne	130	120	130	— 3
1200	Bramalea	$20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
200	Brenda M	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
340020	BCFP	$14⅛	13½	13⅝	+1⅛
4060	BC Res	136	135	136	+ 1
14640	BC Phone	$28¼	27⅞	27⅞	
951	Brunswk	$12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
1365	Budd Can	$36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
27371	CAE	$23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
1000	CCL A	$19	19	19	+1¼
31485	CCL B f	$19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
26605	Cad Frv	$19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
7800	Campeau f	$27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
2412	C Nor West	$17⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
3975	C Packrs	$42½	42	42½	+ 1
3157	Can Trust	$54¼	54	54	
188141	CI Bk Com	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
44019	CTire A f	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
8816	Cara	$31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
4001	Celanese	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
14972	Centrl Tr	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
389875	Cineplex	$24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ½
6700	C Distb A	$8	7⅞	8	
29580	CDistb B f	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
2725	CTL Bank	$10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
6250	Cossaka R	137	130	130	— 5
6725	Conran A	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
12450	Crownx	$32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
8500	Czar Res	140	130	130	—13
13106	Denison A p	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
119156	Denison B f	$7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—1⅛
1810	Develcon	350	345	345	
4330	Dicknsn A f	$6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
530	Dicknsn B	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13595	Dofasco	$30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
2300	Donohue	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	
1070	Du Pont A	$35½	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
390975	Dylex A	$16	15½	16	+ ⅜
22100	Emco	$30½	30	30	
15550	Equity Svr	460	445	460	+20
10600	FCA Intl	$18	17⅞	18	
1550	C Falcon C	$19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
263010	Ficnbrdge	$21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
37750	Fed Ind A	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13200	F City Fin	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
13930	Gendis A	$22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
3700	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
4400	Gibraltar	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12700	Goldcorp f	$6¾	6½	6⅝	
200	Goodyear	$42	42	42	— ½
600	Graft G	$18⅛	18	18	— ¼
1200	GL Forest	$24	23⅞	24	+1¼
50	Gt Pacific	$40	40	40	
3900	Greyhnd	$29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
500	H Group A	475	475	475	—25
1210	Hawker	$30½	29⅞	30½	+ ½
415	Hayes D	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
18785	Hees Intl	$36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
62	Hollingr I	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17422	H Bay Co	$30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
59513	Imasco	$34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
31300	Indal	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
100	Inglis	$24	24	24	— 1
1310	Inland Gas	$12	11⅞	12	
12500	I Corona o	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
116450	Intl Thom	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
13264	Intpr Pipe	$44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	
400	Ivaco B	$25½	25½	25½	
10840	Jannock	$29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
800	Kelsey H	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
800	Kerr Add	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
6960	Labatt	$46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
1600	Lacana	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
515	LOnt Cem	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅞
7924	Loblaw Co	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1553	Lumonics	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
145750	Magna A f	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
55610	MDS H A	$17	16⅞	17	+ 1
58902	MICC	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
49149	Mclon H X	$19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
5662	Maritime f	$16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
590	Merland E	152	151	151	— 4
58597	Molson A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15670	Nabisco L	$43½	43¼	43½	[illegible]
179442	Noranda	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	[illegible]
8484	Norcen	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	
55261	Nva AltA f	460	475	460	+ 5
6275	Nowsco W	$12⅝	12	12	[illegible]
4530	NuWst sp A	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	+ 1
1010	Oakwood	410	410	415	— 5
10900	Omnibus o	380	375	380	
4743	Oshawa A f	$45½	45¼	45	[illegible]
58668	Pac W Airln	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	[illegible]
500	Pamour	$10	10	10	
2550	PanCan P	$27	27	27	[illegible]
1000	Pembina	$15½	15½	15½	[illegible]
1000	Pine Point	$9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84548	Placer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2500	Que Sturg o	$5⅛	5	5	[illegible]
12325	Rayrock f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3150	Redpath	$25½	25⅞	25⅞	
604	ReedSt I Sp	$55	54½	55	+ 1
2300	Rogers A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7200	Roman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Rothman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4100	Scotts f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41718	Sears Can	$15¼	15	15¼	
280	Selkirk A f	$25	25	25	[illegible]
16995	Shell Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2006	Sherritt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2100	Slater B f	$15¼	15	15¼	[illegible]
18640	Southam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5517	Spar Aero f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18840	Stelco A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2488	Sulpetro	48	43	48	[illegible]
2700	Teck Cor A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
173137	Teck B f	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	
16400	Tex Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]
91025	Thom N A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
102541	Tor Dm Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12950	Torstar B f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	Traders A f	$52	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Trns Mt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
300	Trinity Res	55	55	55	+ 4
21231	TrnAlta UA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52432	TrCan PL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2425	Trimac	240	235	240	+ 5
51276	Trilon A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2025	Trizec A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42353	Turbo	50	49	50	
8000	Unicorp A f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25225	Un Carbid	$17	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
61007	U Entprise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	U Keno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4850	Verstl A f	320	310	310	
6300	Vestgron	104	102	104	
4565	Wardair	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Weldwod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3400	Westmin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10456	Weston	$33	[illegible]	33	[illegible]
152549	Woodwd A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 19,685,867 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,093.30	[illegible]

Montreal *May 28*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
47342	Bank Mont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3050	BombrdrA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7050	BombrdrB	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	
3750	CB Pak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50045	Cascades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4860	ConBath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14353	DomTxtA	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	
29671	Gaz Metro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13567	MntTrst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58834	NatBk Cda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
146957	Power Corp	$39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18302	Provigo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
550	RollandA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
100	RollandB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58649	Royal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14000	SteinbrgA	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	[illegible]

Total Sales 5,411,588 shares

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,457.25	1,456.70

Sports News, Pages 12 and 14

OBSERVER

Fear of Cramped Flying

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Economists say airline deregulation in the United States is the best thing to happen to customers since the invention of the electric salami slicer, and they have figures to prove it.

Economists always have figures to prove what they say, and figures don't lie, so three cheers for free marketing in the sky, say I.

Yet why does my heart grow heavy when I arrive at the airport?

Is it because there are 29 customers ahead of me in line, and the flight for which I need a ticket is scheduled to leave in 35 minutes, and the man at the head of the line has already spent 15 minutes buying tickets to everywhere and will need another 20 minutes to search his luggage for his checkbook.

No, that is not why my heart grows heavy, for I know I can leave this line and race with my suitcases to the faraway gate where the airplane awaits and, there, find other authorities who will put me aboard before it leaves.

Then maybe my heart grows heavy because I realize I am not so young as I used to be and, therefore, while racing through the airport with my suitcases will probably trip over one of the family groups, college sorority chapters, or sleeping (possibly dead) individuals who camp on airport floors because flying is so cheap they can't afford to go by bus.

□

Perhaps, then, the reason my heart grows heavy is fear that I will arrive at the faraway gate exhausted by my luggage-laden race and the exertions of picking myself up from fellow travelers on whose sleeping bags I have fallen, only to find that there is no plane there because the flight has been canceled.

No, that is not what makes my heart grow heavy, for a flight is never canceled unless there are too few passengers to make it profitable.

Perhaps my heart grows heavy because a loathsome elitism makes me dislike being squashed haunch-to-haunch against so much steamy humanity after the last seat is filled, the last knapsack placed in the overhead luggage racks or under our seats, and we all sit contained, elbows to ribs, worrying about being caught by our flight attendants with our seats not in the upright position for taxiing.

No, it is not loathsome elitism that makes my heart grow heavy, for if my loathsome elitism took that outlet why did it never make my heart grow heavy in bus-riding days long ago, when I enjoyed being packed closely into the human comedy because it seemed to create among us bus travelers a camaraderie in which we swapped fried chicken and apples for ham sandwiches and cookies and occasionally even passed the time in group singing?

Then maybe my heart grows heavy because I know almost everyone on the plane will be too tense, too drugged, too angry, too lonely, too devoted to misery chic, too sophisticated or too sick-of-it-all to dispel the misery inside this deregulated human-transport device by offering grapes in trade for some cheese or by joining in a sing-along.

□

No, it is not knowing that the plane's cargo will be sodden with misery that makes my heart grow heavy, for what does that tell us except that my fellow passengers will be my spiritual brothers and sisters, or, to put it otherwise, that their hearts too have grown heavy upon arriving at the airport.

Could it be that my heart is made heavy by suspicion that these incredibly cheap prices can be made possible only by dangerous economies in the maintenance shop?

No, this does not make my heart heavy, for though I have heard that the law of life requires that every person must eventually leave it, I believe an exception will be made for me.

If this be so, then why does my heart become leaden when I look up the aisle to where the pilot — O Captain, our Captain! — is entering the plane and see that he is not the reassuringly grizzled gray veteran of the TV commercials who has been flying since Erroll Flynn sent his men up in those old crates held together with nothing but baling wire and chewing gum, but a stripling who can't possibly be a day older than 17?

Let's not think about that. Let's think about how lucky we are to have these fruits of deregulation.

New York Times Service

China, Silicon Valley: A Film of Clashing Cultures

By Lawrence Van Gelder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The research scientist and a good artist — in a way they're doing the same thing," says Peter Wang. "The only difference is that for a scientist, the result has to be repeatable. For an artist, it's a no-no."

The Beijing-born, Taiwan-raised Wang holds a doctorate in electro-optics — "That's a fancy name for lasers" — from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a former employee of IBM and a former member of the faculty of the College of San Mateo in California and of George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, where he was an associate professor in the physics engineering department.

Wang is also an actor (the wacky cook in "Chan Is Missing") and a filmmaker whose latest effort, "A Great Wall," one of the first American features to be shot in China, is scheduled to open today in New York.

"A Great Wall" is a comedy of cultural encounter — about a Chinese-American family, the Fangs, (the China-born father Leo, the American-born mother Grace and the very American son Paul) who journey to Beijing to stay with the Chaos — Leo Fang's sister, her husband and their daughter, Lili.

"A lot of Chinese-Americans went back to mainland China after the Nixon breakthrough," says Wang, who not only directed "A Great Wall" but also co-wrote its script and plays the role of Leo Fang. "I went back a few times, plus a lot of my friends. And then we all shared these anecdotes, hilarious, funny, funny stories.

"You meet your sisters or brothers or relatives. They ask you some funny questions. Do you drive a car in the United States? Do you drink that kind of black water" — coffee — "every morning? Some ask you which vehicle travels faster, a locomotive or an airplane. You tell them, sure, an airplane. They say, I don't believe it — just count how many wheels a locomotive has."

Wang understands that Chinese-Americans can be naïve about China. "I said I can come up with a comedy that plays with these two cultures encountering each other, and it should be a good comedy. That is the real story of the film I started to write."

But behind the comedy he created with Shirley Sun, the film's producer, there are serious concerns. "I wanted to create an image in the film about Chinese-Americans," Wang says, "that they are professionals — engineers, physicists, architects, all those kinds of people, which is a fact of life. In the States, there are thousands and thousands of them, but we don't see these kinds of Chinese-Americans in films or on television. All the Asian and Chinese characters on film are waiters and laundrymen."

Peter Wang (left) and Hu Ziaoguang in scene from "A Great Wall."

On screen, Leo Fang becomes free to journey back to China when he quits his job as a computer engineer in Silicon Valley after being passed over for a promotion because of his ethnic background. "I personally experienced that, and a lot of my Asian friends did," Wang says.

Once in China, Mrs. Fang and Mrs. Chao compare notes about fashion and makeup. Fang and Chao, a retired member of the Communist cadre who is considerably older than his wife, compare notes on women and children, display different concepts of exercise and get drunk together. Paul Fang hones his pingpong skills and enjoys the company of his cousin Lili and finds himself pitted in a championship pingpong match against a young man who not only regards Paul as a rival for Lili but, like her, is facing the examinations that determine who will receive a college education and a chance at advancement in life.

The climactic match reflects not only Wang's enthusiasm for sports but his feelings about winning and losing. "I want the American boy, Paul, to lose the game," he says. "However, through losing the title he actually won the war. That's my personal opinion. That's one kind of Americanism I still find hard to swallow — that you have to be champion, you have to be No. 1.

"In the process of making yourself No. 1, the end result is that everybody is the loser, including yourself, because you cannot be No. 1 all your life. Eventually you'll be beaten. Once you think you're No. 1, you become provincial. You become self-centered. You become less aware of what's going on, which is exactly what China experienced.

"The word 'China' means the middle kingdom. That means the Chinese people think they're the center of the universe. Of course, if you're the center of the universe, you're No. 1. Then, you see, it's ironic, because China has been thinking she has been No. 1 for thousands of years. They are definitely not No. 1. If you had a computer ranking, they're lucky if they're No. 16. I think the No. 1 syndrome is a very bad dosage."

Wang cast his American family — Sharon Iwai as Grace Fang and Kelvin Han Yee as Paul Fang — with actors he knew from his days in community theater in San Francisco. The young Chinese actors were chosen on the basis of auditions. Lili (Li Qinqin), he says, is a hospital registrar, and Paul's pingpong rival (Wang Xiao) sells tickets in a movie theater. But Hu Xiaoguang, who plays Chao, and Shen Guanglan, who plays Mrs. Chao, are both professionals. The former, Wang says, works in the Chinese Army studio, where he plays political commissars and high-ranking officers who make patriotic speeches. "He never played any comical roles," Wang says. "This is the first one." The latter, he says, has been playing dragon ladies and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. "What a waste," Wang says. "She never played a regular housewife."

Buried in the film are a few comments that he says disturbed some Chinese officials. Mrs. Chao observes that you must never disagree with your leaders. Some Chao neighbors observe that retired high government officials have everything. And Paul makes a comment that indicates that government officials disapprove of any traces of Westernization among the Chinese young people.

This may explain why Wang is still waiting to hear if "A Great Wall" will be distributed in China.

In the meantime, Wang, who gives his age only as "over 45," is working on a new script is titled "Laserman," which deals with a scientist facing the realization that his research project, involving the development of a deadly weapon, has been funded by international conspirators.

The youngest of seven children of a Nationalist Chinese government official who became a professor of Chinese literature at Taiwan Normal University, Wang studied electrical engineering on Taiwan.

"That was my family's idea," he says. "Ever since I can remember I wanted to be a funny man."

After finishing his graduate work at the University of Pennsylvnania, he moved to San Francisco, where he worked for IBM, later taught and became involved in community theater. That led to his role in "Chan Is Missing," to the male lead in a film made in Hong Kong and to his making a couple of documentaries with Sun, including one shot in Beijing.

Wang says he made the decision in 1983 to resign his professorship and devote himself to making films. "Film is very challenging to me. It is still very young, a new art form. You can do so much — you can really convey a lot of things through this idiom. I think it is just like scientific research.

"As scientific research progresses, we have new tools, new inventions, new techniques that help us to find more truth. Maybe people don't care about it. But to me that's very important. In the field of elementary particle physics, the more advanced technology you have, the more basic particles you discover. I think in the world of art there is a similar situation.

"I find this amazing."

PEOPLE

Spanish Wreck Yields Huge Cargo of Emeralds

Part of **Mel Fisher**'s latest bonanza from the 17th-century Spanish wreck Atocha has arrived in Key West, Florida: a cargo of about 2,300 emeralds, along with gold, silver and artifacts. **Bleth M. McHaley**, spokeswoman for Fisher's Treasure Salvors, said a total of 3,000 emeralds had been recovered from the wreck of the Atocha. Fisher found the ship, which sank during a 1622 hurricane, last July.

□

The Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, London, has appointed its first black conductor and first American, **Isaiah Jackson**. Jackson, 41, of Richmond, Virginia, is expected to spend about a year with the company. He conducted the ballet's orchestra last June, winning praise from The Times, which said he "made his presence felt from the first bars of the music." Jackson's first engagement is a triple bill of works by **Sir Frederick Ashton** on June 6. He has conducted major American orchestras, including those of Cleveland, New York, Los Angeles, Detroit and Toronto, and made his European debut with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra in 1973.

□

Victoria Sellers, daughter of **Britt Ekland** and the late **Peter Sellers**, will testify against one of the people she says she was involved with in a cocaine ring in exchange for a lighter sentence. The actress pleaded guilty to one count of concealing a felony, for a three-year prison sentence. Sellers, 23, could have gotten 20 years. She is expected to take the witness stand Friday in Newark, New Jersey. The charge that was dropped said Sellers lured a rival cocaine dealer to a meeting in California, and that her live-in boyfriend and manager, **Reed Wallace**, 30, accused of being the leader of the operation, beat him up.

□

Lionel Richie and Stevie Wonder took top honors Wednesday night at the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers third annual Pop Awards Dinner in Beverly Hills, California. About 500 entertainers and music-industry notables attended the black-tie event. Richie, for the third consecutive year, was named songwriter of the year. Wonder won for song of the year with "I Just Called to Say I Love You."

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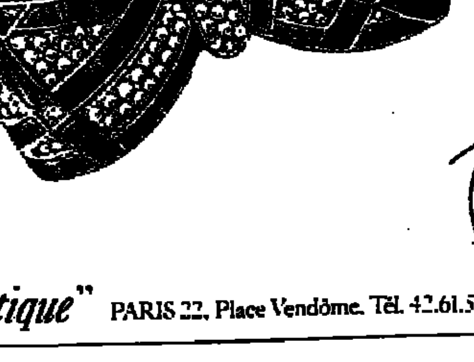

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